

ng!

20 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Pages 1-10.

S. COATS
Fancy Flan.
All sizes.

VOL. XXIII.

A ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENT.
DS.,

REET.
& KING
IPANY.
O TOOLS,
am and
supplies.
D PACKING.
GA.

NS,

Fire Clay,
Stove Flues,
Plaster Paris,
Stove Thimbles,

LYNCH
Mitchell Sts.

Quoys, Pistols and
above houses and
street, a full supply of
onion sets and all
also Eastern seed,
all to be sold at the
and reliable goods
city promptly filled

CO.,

AINS,
Paints, "Ada
in Oil,
SUPPLIES,
VICE,
Marietta Street.

ROS.

AT

LD.

fairly careful
a storeful of
eased. Wish
particular man,
Those who
twentieths of
n. Missing a
ely good, fine
s ready-made
e stocks with
ious for \$35

name got by
ul the seams,
scope to the
es; we know
d be nearer

Why shouldn't
20 Suit than
can't get some

ment.

ing to Measure.
ing we do is
ost embarrass-
we exclude the
sts for tailor-
al of tailoring.
ential. So we

Hig's

In Silks.
We earnestly request your attention. Be-
cause our values which insure a speedy
removal Silk Sale
will be inaugurated on tomorrow.

Beyond Doubt
the greatest reductions ever offered the
people of Atlanta.

Clothes are Correct:

15 pieces elegant French wash
reduced from \$1.39 to 75c.

15 pieces solid colored China
Silks, all shades, reduced from 75c
to 50c.

15 pieces extra fine China Silks
beautiful designs, reduced from
75c to 50c.

15 pieces 24-inch solid black
Silks, elegant value, reduced
from 75c to 50c.

15 pieces 25-inch black Taffetta
reduced from \$1.25 to 95c.

15 pieces lovely Glace, change-
Silks, reduced from \$1.39 to \$1.

22 pieces exquisite Stanley
Hose, opera tints, reduced from
75c to 50c.

75 yards superb shadow and
magnificent Silks, reduced from
75c to \$1.

15 pieces, 27-inch black China
Silks, reduced from \$1.50 to 85c.

1,000 yards very pretty black
colored figured Chinas, re-
duced from \$1 to 50c.

Early visitors secure first choice
of these great Silk bargains.

Colored Dress Goods.

The unloading season is at hand. A great
action has taken place in our Dress
Department, which means that we
are going to give you some rare bargains in
materials.

15 pieces Crocodile Crepe Cloths,
real price \$1.50, down to 98c yard.

15 shades in a lovely quality of
Crepe, truly worth \$1, you buy
now at 75c a yard.

Flannel Bedford Matlasses effects,

wool, 40 inches wide, tomorrow

75c.

At \$15—Only 27 Novelty Pat-
Suits left. They were \$27.50
each. They must go at once.

At \$10—23 Novelty Imported
sets, were \$20 and \$25, now \$10.

15 pieces all wool Challies, new
choice patterns, 75c is the price
anywhere, now 50c yard.

2 cases half wool Challies the
real 25c kind at only 19c yard.

Black Dress Goods.

Wares of Black Goods would do well to
our specials.

Black Challie, all wool, only 49c.

Black Silk Warp Henrietta, truly
49c value, only \$1.13.

All wool, silk finished black Hen-
rietta, 50c.

40 inch all wool black Storm
Shade, 49c yard.

French Crepon, in both blue and
black, lovely goods at only 98c
yard.

10 pieces Priestley's black silk
Warp Henrietta, usual price \$1.35
tomorrow.

Silk Warp Tamise, Priestley's
goods, worth \$2, at \$1.37 a yard.

Our Dress Making
Department

now more popular every day. The super-
iority of style, fit and workmanship, has built
up a reputation second to none in the
south. We have been forced to employ
extra help to keep up with our promises.
We insure promptness in all orders left
us; guaranteeing you a most stylish suit
at a very moderate price.

Laces and
Embroideries.

The exquisite Embroideries and Laces
shown by us this season maintain for us
a popularity in this department we have
enjoyed for a number of years. Careful
selection and taste of buyer insures you a
well varied and beautiful, and at prices
lower than anybody.

See our job of Hamburg Edgings
tomorrow, worth 20 to 35c a yard,
and at only 10c.

2,750 yards fine Cambric Edges,
bought from auction, 35 to 50c
a yard, at only 25c a yard.

White Goods.

The season in the lighter fabrics is open-
ing up, and we show by far the most com-
plete line of White Goods to be seen in the

Our line of fine Mulls, Nainsooks,

Hig's

Organdies, Swiss, Dimities, Lawns and
Cambrics cannot be excelled.

Special Sale Tomorrow:

5,000 yards short lengths check
Nainsooks in lengths of 2½ to 12
yards, worth 15c regular, we offer
at 50c each.

India Linen, good quality, at 5c
a yard.

10 pieces cream and white India
Mulls, 40c value, at 23c a yard.

19 pieces Dotted Swiss at 15c.

Full line of Dotted Swiss,
white, with colored dots, at 25c a
yard.

10,000 yards white Plaid Lawns,
worth 15c, at 7½c a yard.

Hosiery.

Great Under Price Sale.

40c quality at 25c; Ladies' Richelieu,
cluster and military rib, fast
black Hose, drop stitch.

50c grade at 33½c, Misses' light-
weight fine quality fast black, 1½
rib Hose, made of Egyptian cotton.

\$1.25 value at 75c, Ladies' Silk
Hose, fast black and a complete
line of colors.

75c kind at 44c, Gents' Silk half
Hose, fast black.

40c value, our price 25c;
Misses' plain and fine 1½ rib, fast
black Hose, light weight, double
heel to toe and knee.

35c others ask our price, 25c Infants'
fast black Hose; full regular
made, tans, slates, fast black and
unbleached balbriggans.

150 dozen Misses' Derby-ribbed
fast black, seamless Hose, all sizes,
at 15c.

At 15c pair, 125 dozen Ladies'
imported half-Hose, full regular
made, tans, slates, fast black and
unbleached balbriggans.

Men's fancy colored and plain
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,
worth \$1.25 per suit, Monday's
price 45c a garment.

Men's fine brown Balbriggan
Shirts, French neck, 50c kind, for
Monday at 25c each.

Men's embroidered Night Robes,
our \$1 value, for 60c Monday.

Men's full dress embroidered
bosom laundry Shirts, regular
sellers at \$2.50, for this week at 89c
each.

Boys' Negligee Shirts, just re-
ceived large shipment, all sizes, 40c
for Monday, worth 75c and \$1.

Full line of graduating Fans just
received.

Black Silk Belts, real value 50c;
special at 34c each.

Black Silk Belts, real value 75c;
special at 40c each.

Leather Belts with buckles at 9c
each.

Fine Irish Linen Paper, 4c quire,
25 Envelopes for 4c.

All-Silk Tailor Buttons, 7½c doz.

Whalebone Casing at 2c yard.

Hooks and Eyes at 2c card.

English Dress Belting at 3c yard.

"Whale Brand" Whalebones at
7 bunch.

No 2 Stockinet Dress Shields at
13c pair.

DeLong Hooks and Eyes at 10c
card.

Bias Velveteen Binding, 13c roll.

Little Princess Hair Curler; spe-
cial at 9c each.

J. M. High & Co.'s English Pins
at 5c paper.

Best American Pins at 1c paper.

Hard Rubber Dressing Combs at
10c each.

35c Rubber Hair Pins at 10c doz.

10c Rubber Hair Pins at 5c each.

25c Gilt and Silver Hair Pins at
14c dozen.

Those \$2.50 Garters for Monday
at 98c pair.

Bow-knot Hair Pins at 64c each.

350 rolled plate Bow-knot Pins,
special at 25c each.

Rolled plate Necklaces, real value
75c; special at 55c each.

Solid Gold Rings for children at
25c each.

93 solid Gold Rings, with set-
tings, at 75c each.

Birthstone Stick Pins at 10c each.

Colgate's Violet Water at 35c
bottle.

Imperial Ammonia at 7c bottle.

Buttermilk Complexion Soap—
Special on Mondays and Fridays at
10c each.

Carpet Department.

Third Floor.

This week we will offer

special prices on Carpets,

Rugs, Matting, Draperies and
Shades. Our stock is

too large and we have de-
termined to cut prices on

every line in this depart-
ment.

To all who have new
houses to furnish or who

Hig's

contemplate refurnishing,
we would say that no
house in the country is
better prepared to supply
your needs.

We have the largest and
best selected stock in the
city. Our stock is all new.
No shop worn or moth
eaten goods, and our
prices are the lowest. All
orders promptly executed
and work guaranteed to
be strictly first-class in
every detail.

Before buying Carpets
and Draperies give us a
call, let us show you our
goods and make you
prices.

We will measure your
house and submit bids for
furnishing complete with
Carpets and Draperies.

Our bid will be lower
than same goods can be
bought elsewhere.

Call on us this week and
get our prices. Now is
the time to buy good, new
and reliable goods at a
very low margin.

Gents' Furnishing

Department.

Elegant line of Blazer Suits, only
\$10 each.

Fine English Serge Blazer Suits,
worth \$20, only \$14.98.

Ladies' laundry Shirt Waist,
linen bosom, collar and cuffs, \$1.25
each.

50 new Blazers at \$1.98 each,
worth \$3.50.

Beaded Capes, small lot, at \$2.75
each.

A few fine lace Capes, were \$25
now only \$10.

Ladies' Gingham House Wrap-
pers, \$1.25 each.

China Silk Tea Gowns, only
\$1.25.

New and complete line of ladies'
Shirt Waists, in all styles of cloths.

24 Outing Suits, for ladies, at
\$2.50 each.

THE WINGED WHEEL.

Gossip About the Cycling Season and the Sport It Brings.

THE GATE CITY CYCLE CLUB.

The Exercise Which Brings Pleasure and Health—The Revival of Bicycling in the South.

Of all seasons, the best for cycling is now upon us, and the votaries of the "swift and silent steed" may be seen darting to and fro throughout the city and around the suburbs, their ease of motion, dexterous manipulation and rapid yet silent flight, the subject of wonder to the uninitiated, and of delight and pleasant anticipations to those who are so fortunate as to look forward to the possession of a wheel. As a means of locomotion, it takes the lead among mechanical inventions of this sort; for, with the improvements that have been made upon it within the past few years, and taking into consideration its extreme delicacy and simplicity of construction, there is today no machine so powerful of resistance, so adaptable, so durable, or capable of so much celerity of action as the bicycle. Indeed, no other mechanical device may be said to enjoy so much distinction for utility as the bicycle, it being adapted with equal usefulness to business, pastime and health-giving pursuits. The practicality of the wheel

For Business Purposes

is unimpeachably evidenced by its constant use among divines, doctors, lawyers and business men in every section of the country, and the fact it has received the endorsement of a large number among these classes of men, many of whom are old riders, explodes the idea put forth by some people, who from selfish motives are opposed to its use, that the present popularity is a temporary one. Its durability has long been placed beyond question by tours covering thousands of miles and over every portion of the globe. The name of Thomas Stevens will go down in the annals of great cycling events as the first man to accomplish a tour of the world, aggregating ten thousand miles actually covered on the wheel. Since then (1885) many cycling journeys have been taken; and, indeed, they have become quite a fad among gentlemen of means and leisure who have taken up the bicycle for athletic development.

Cycling is Revived Among Sports.

As an exhilarating recreation, and has a fascination which can be fully appreciated only by those who ride. The possibilities and variety of entertainment which await the intending cyclist are practically unlimited; and, unlike the more vigorous forms of exercise, such as baseball, roller skating, tennis and the like, which please the fancy for a time, or are indulged in during a passing "faze," cycling is a steady and permanent source of interest. A large portion of our pleasure comes from transition from place to place, more or less rapid; and with the wheel the lovers of cycling can indulge their wildest fancy in this particular. The early morning spin for an "appetizer," the moonlight run, the leisurely ride into the open country, or the more extended tour of one or two weeks' duration, to say nothing of those sports which binds them indissolubly to one another, and the exchange of good fellowship that is always enjoyed at their "meets" and entertainments. There is a subtle charm, a keen delight and a depth of enthusiasm for the sport which cannot be described, and which is the most commendable feature is that it is not confined either by custom or requirement to any particular class or age, but the old or young, men or women, weak or strong, gay or sedate may with equal propriety enjoy this universal sport.

Of all sorts of locomotion none is so satisfactory and invigorating as that which comes from the use of our limbs, and

From a Health-Giving Standpoint

nothing has yet been found to compete with cycling in its salutary effect upon the system. There is no other single form of exercise which so gently and powerfully brings into play such a variety of muscle. Pedaling hardens the muscles of the lower limbs and makes the ankles supple and pliable thus giving a firm step and correct gait when walking; the arms are likewise hardened and the wrists greatly strengthened by frequent use in steering, while none the least impression of muscular action is that of the back and loins, for the whole upper body, by reason of the necessity to preserve one's equilibrium on the wheel. One does not require to be learned in therapeutics to understand that the reflex action of this exercise upon the inner organs can be anything but highly beneficial to the entire system, quickening respiration and thus stimulates circulation of the blood, which is the initial step to removing dyspepsia, insomnia, ennui and that universal malady commonly called "the blues;" and when indulged in with proper discretion, it has never been known to fail of reinvigorating the system run down by over work or idleness. The reason why is chiefly due to the gentle yet universal exercise afforded, necessarily in the open air, that cycling has met with such favor and general recommendation among physicians; and while the original cost of a machine may seem large to the average purse, it is impossible to calculate in figures the benefits which will be derived from such an investment. But to persons of weak constitutions it is recommended that a certain degree of prudence be observed in their first experiences with this new and delightful means of recreation. In their initial ride care should be taken not to overtax the strength by long trips or unnecessary effort in hill climbing or speeding. Under no circumstances should a ride be made on an entirely empty stomach, immediately after a hearty meal. Drink little or no water while riding, and if fatigued or overheated, a cold punch may be taken with benefit; but these last two conditions should be positively avoided by the invalid rider.

This rare sport and salutary exercise is also

Open to the Gentler Sex.

Only two years ago a lady cyclist was considered "strong minded" or "cranky" by her fair and less charitable critics, but our self-reliant, independent American girls have been quick to avail themselves of the opportunity, and today this unpopular sentiment has given way to a more sensible view of an equal right to share in the pleasures and benefits of their brothers,

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla - Of perfect purity.
Lemon - Of great strength.
Orange - Economy in their use.
Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

beaux or bushrangers, as the case may be; and there is not a club of note in any of our large cities that has not its "ladies' auxiliary," and in many instances there are clubs composed exclusively of the fair sex. As a result, gay checks, good complexion and better appetites will be some of the benefits of being more in the open society. The ladies are naturally encouraged, while conversation will quicken under purer and nobler thoughts, stimulated by constant communion with nature, invited by ownership in a wheel. A few words at this point may not be amiss as to the

Proper Cycling Attire for Ladies

contemplating the purchase of a bicycle. The outfit should be made of black or dark blue flannel or light cotton of ordinary weight, the skirt not over three and a half yards wide and faced eighteen to twenty inches from the bottom with the same material, so it will hang gracefully; use no braid around the bottom, as it will catch in the pedals. Corsets are a positive right-angled triangle, and should be worn low on the waist. Do not wear long sleeves on a warm day, which will catch the wind; a small hat with a close-fitting visor cap of same material as the dress, is the most advisable head gear. Wear no colors, except, perhaps, a small bow of ribbon deeply placed; and if gloves are desirable, a gauntlet of dogskin or cotton are the best; kid will invariably catch in the chain. A leather belt is the best for a long trip, as it is warm and uncomfortable to sit on a sharp ladies' cycling slippers; as, if the habit be properly made, no fear of exposure need be entertained. The secret of graceful riding for ladies, as, indeed, for all persons, is to sit erect, looking straight to the front, arms drawn well in, and by all means ride in a straight line; do not rock the body from side to side, nor wish to appear absolutely ridiculous, do not indulge in that feminine habit of chewing gum. Points in regard to learning to ride and management of the wheel are given by the agent at the time of purchase; but it may be here remarked, as a matter of caution, that it is a mistake to believe that a cheap outfit is the most economical. Before making a purchase, a careful examination of the catalogues of all standard makers and thorough investigation should be made; nor should too much dependence be put upon individual advice, as all persons will recommend their own selection or others, however inferior the same may be in comparison. No section of the country presents a difficulty.

Chromatic Advantages for Cycling

superior to the south, where the less pronounced changes in the seasons permit of riding all the year round. Almost without exception the larger cities of the south and southwest have clubs, and in a few instances clubhouses are maintained in an elegance and refinement that would do credit to any of our sister cities in the case. Before making a purchase, a careful examination of the catalogues of all standard makers and thorough investigation should be made; nor should too much dependence be put upon individual advice, as all persons will recommend their own selection or others, however inferior the same may be in comparison. No section of the country presents a difficulty.

It is plain to be seen, however, that the manifold attractions of the sport are fast gaining recognition in the south, and Georgia will not be found in the rear where enterprise and hospitality are requisites of success; but the energy and enthusiasm that are almost unique to the southern girl will be the distinction of the "Banner State of the South" will be long here. Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, Americus, Macon and Atlanta are all awake to full action and number their cyclists by the hundred, with Savannah in the lead with over three hundred, nearly half of whom are ladies, and the rest are reported in these and smaller towns justify the prediction of most promising success.

It may be truthfully said that there are other cities in the state, notably Savannah, that enjoy natural advantages over Atlanta for cycling, but it goes without saying that the Georgia girls will yet prove their worth in the matter of energy and hospitality, if not perhaps in numbers. Inasmuch as cycling is taken up by the large majority for the sociable as well as the recreative feature, the prime necessity for putting the sport upon a successful footing is the organization and maintenance of a first-class club, and this will be done in my view, that in the spring, the promoters of the

Gate City Cycle Club.

united themselves. With an original membership of sixteen, the club has continued to grow and is now in a flourishing condition. Among its members are representatives of the best classes in Atlanta, and especially the young. With a wise foresight, the management has allied itself with the Young Men's Christian Association and thus at a minimum cost secures to its members the facilities of a first-class clubhouse, with its baths, reading rooms, reception room and all the perquisites of membership in that association; and it is a matter of fact, that I have become in due form regular member of it. Aside from the higher tone and greater public esteem which will be gained by the club, perhaps the greatest benefit to be derived from this step, from a cycling standpoint, will be the encouragement they will be enabled to extend to ladies to join in this laudable enterprise. All ready in the

One or Two Lady Cyclists have ventured to appear, and surely with the example that other cities have made, they need not unnecessarily delay for fear of being conspicuous or subjects of unfavorable criticism. The refining influence, animation and general popularity of a woman is essential to the complete success of a cycle club, as well as every other undertaking.

We think that every wheelman in Atlanta is thoroughly awake to the importance and necessities of the situation. If we, as a class, do not want to be pointed at in derision by the cyclists of other southern cities, it is high time that we do so to lend their assistance and influence towards perfecting and maintaining a club that will be worthy in every respect of the name, and reflect credit alike upon themselves and the city it represents. The seed has been sown, and with proper nurturing will yield ten-fold benefits for the labor and time expended upon it.

The next meeting of the club will be held on Tuesday, 24th instant, at 8 p.m., in the back parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which all interested are cordially invited. It is hoped that every wheelman and intending wheelwoman of Atlanta will be present.

B. F. AERTHERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer Gate City Cycle Club.

A BASE CRIME

Was Doubtless Intended by a Midnight Intruder.

Blackbear, Ga., May 21.—(Special)—

There is no telling what were the intentions of the man who broke into the residence of Mr. John M. Shaw, a few nights ago. Doubtless he intended a robbery.

Mr. Shaw says at 12 o'clock he and his wife were alarmed by a burglar in the house, slamming a door at the head of their bed. They both got up and discovered that their lamp had been extinguished. Mrs. Shaw made repeated calls to the eldest daughter, but instead of awakening the youngest daughter woke up who was in the same room where the intruder was standing. The moon was shining into the room very brightly and the girl could plainly see the man in her room and commenced screaming, then the man made his escape out the back way.

He opened all one window and eight doors and propped some of them back with chairs. He had evidently a programme arranged for a large haul, but was prevented, by the early waking of Mr. Shaw from carrying his designs into execution.

He left signs of blood on the floor and surroundings, as though he had a fresh cut on his forehead, and a negro, Mr. Shaw says, by color and profession.

Mr. Shaw is making every effort to have him apprehended and brought to justice. The strangest thing about the case is that he went through all the rooms but one and passed by tables without taking anything.

On a table in one of the rooms lay a gold watch and chain worth \$225 and a pocketbook with \$13 in it, and many other smaller articles, and not a single thing is missing.

You have tried and were pleased with them.

They stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, improve the complexion. Carter's Little Liver Pilla.

SARGE PLUNKETT

Tells of Matters in Atlanta Just After the Evacuation.

THE CATS AND DOGS RUN WILD

And Roved Howling and Starving Over the Country About the City, and Grew Dangerous to Human Travelers.

The story of the return of people to Atlanta after Sherman's evacuation has never been told as it was, and the desolation everywhere could not be drawn by pen or tongue.

Me and Brown were among the first, if not the very first, who entered the city as Sherman went away. As we groped along through the dimness of smoke and the confusion of brick and mortar that filled the streets, the number of tumbling walls seemed to answer round and round and echo back again, as if to add to the consciousness of the danger that was about us wherever we turned. Towering fragments of walls, slender in their dizzy height, swayed about us and rocked at each concussion, as ready to lap the street and bury us along with the other confused over which we were stumbling and picking our way. Where buildings were the highest, there was the greatest blockade to the streets, and there the greatest danger from these shabby fragments of walls. Where a fellow would want to move the fastest, he was sure to be delayed the most, and the cold streaks would run up and down our backbones as we would cast our eyes upward at the shaky wall and go down on our knees in the rubbish by the act.

* * * * *

As the people began to return, and we met them upon the roads outside, there was such a variety of injuries, and such a difference in the things by which they were made anxious, that it would have been funny if it had not been so serious. One would be inquisitive as to what was left of the improvements of his home; another—generally a woman—would ask if her flowers or shade trees—things like this—were to be seen; some were so foolish as to ask if any of the furniture, bed or bedding, things like this, were to be found. Each different person, almost, had an entirely different something about which they were anxious, and in the case of all the interrogators of their troubles, the one that I felt the keenest for is now a prosperous merchant of Atlanta, but who was then too young to comprehend the whys or wherefores, or to be conformed by any argument. This little boy was anxious about the dog and the cat he had been forced to leave behind, and the little boy who was the son of a man who had lost his wife and the son of whom he felt for their hardships was plainly stamped upon his young face. He came running to meet me and Brown as we were on our way out of the city and he was going in. He met us some hundred yards in front of his father's wagon, and, out of breath, with his face all flushed, he asked:

"And be you our friends in the city?"

"Yes, we are."

"And did you see my old dog, and my pretty cat?" as he rubbed and clapped his hands and moved his feet in restless anxiety.

We had not seen his dog.

"What! Didn't you see nothing of old Ponto and my cat? Don't you know you must have missed them, for Ponto is a big shaggy dog, and I put a large collar on his neck and tied a pretty piece of pink ribbon onto the collar, and Til, the cat, I tied a pretty pink piece of ribbon round her neck, and they are the best of friends, and I know they would be right together."

The little boy dried his eyes, and got permission from the folks to get into the city with me and Brown. Several times he bemoaned the death of his dog, but still had hopes that he might find old Til, his cat. The cat, too, were in packs, sneaking about the city. Many of them

the pink ribbon could not keep its holder. Ponto must go out and hunt along with dogs who wore no master's collar, and the old cat must chase the mice through soot and smoke to feed her kittens, with plenty of time between meals to study upon how worthless is a friendship that marks one as a pet, but leaves them in distress and oftentimes abandoned.

The very next day after meeting the above little boy, me and Brown went into the city again. We didn't let no grass grow under our feet then—we had to hustle. Early in the morning we overtook these same folks of the day before at their camp, they were all disconsolate, and the little boy was crying. In their refilling round they had saved just a little something to eat, and when they had struck camp the night before they had proceeded as usual to prepare a meal.

They told us the story, and I will give it here, that you may see the many small trials that come up in war that is looked upon as too small to be mentioned in history.

When the campers had put their supper to cooking they began to hear the howlings and barking of the wild dogs around them. All of you have read the wolf stories of the old times. These wolf stories will tell you what the wild dogs did around Atlanta just after Sherman left. They were dangerous—that is putting it mild. They went in packs like wolves and killed everything they could find to eat, often killing one another. A horse would be killed by these dogs as quick as a sheep, and so it was that our little boy was, so hungry she seemed, so gaunt, exploring was the look as the pack called her name. She had forgot her name. She did not forget the little boy, and we went up to the city in her little master's arms, he all the time muttering as we went along:

"Poor Ponto! Poor Ponto!"

SARGE PLUNKETT.

THE CROPS PROMISING.

The Percentage of Cotton Has Been Greatly Reduced.

Campbell's, S. C., May 21.—(Special)—

Crops are very promising, especially the small grain crops.

The percentage of the cotton crop has been greatly reduced this year, and the corn crop increased.

Any one who will consider that a change in the staple products means a change in the situation of the farmers, and a change in the situation of the farmers means a revolution generally. Therefore, according to reports, a change must come.

A Minister's Cure

MINISTER AND HIS LITTLE BOY CURED OF SKIN DISEASES.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—Prayerful.

REMEDIES TAKEN IN THE FORM OF CURE SOAL, and one bottle of CURICURA SOAL.

FOR SKIN DISEASES.

SUNDAY

MAY 22, 1892.

Julia Dent became

the first met the young
engaged to him; four
engaged to him them
other. In the mean-
time such a brill-
iant small distinction in

is one thing, another
success of our Team.
However, the same
alertness, aggressiveness,
shrewd management
Abe Foote & Davis.

the Best.

fishings and hats are
land. Indeed these
our stock, the like of
else.

peculiarly fortunate
lots of novelties—

wants.

THE BEST.

Y & SON.

18 Whitehall Street.

Month
from Excessive w-
they don't know
get proper advice,
body but try
field's
regulator
FUL, PROFUSE,
D AND IRREGULAR
NATURATION.
W mailed free.
R Co., Atlanta, Ga.
magazines.

DRINKERS
and purse from DRINK-
can be surely, safely
the wonderful new specific
DCOLD!
person is moderate of
total work." CHILDS
is safe to live or die
without harm or loss
in case given by a
candy, beer, liquors, or
liver, etc., and can
the same liquids.
and a radical cure
of consumption, etc., in
Illinois cause. From
Mr. D. C. Childs,
or sent postpaid by
the company, 1000 Calico
Bldgs., Dearborn St., Chicago.
LANTA, GA., BY
Marietta & Broad Sts.
Kimbell House.

New!
air Waver and Curier.
one. The light of a
hours, to Peaches
ing hair, \$1.50.
ing hair, \$1.50,
and up.
and up.

RER,
TREE ST.
Feb 28-30.

A Diamond Brand
AL PILLS
Only Ginseng
Root, Root, Root
and Gold metallic
the best
the most
desirable medicine.
At Druggists or
pharmacies, in
all cities, in
letter, by return
freight, or by
mail. Madisons Square
Pb.
wk 261 c o w

TERMINATOR
C. G. GRANITE

FITS!
mean merely to stop them
a return again. I mean a
man a good deal of time
to get rid of FITS, ETC.
less a little time, and
the word case. Because
it is not now receiving
attention. Free delivery
express and by Office
63 Pearl St., N.Y.

VAY
ND TRIP

CHICAGO

L. D. R. R.

May 1st sun tue fri

ing Co. to get the
may 20-24

A YARN OF THE MIDDLE WATCH.

Copyright 1892 by the Author.

We were bowling along with the wind
sufficiently free to carry starboard studding-
sails, about in the latitude of 8 degrees
north.

The southeast trades had given us a good
run from St. Paul do Loando.

"You may keep away a point now, Mr.
Hart, and take a slight pull at the weather
brace," so said Captain Hart, of the Ar-
rada, as he came up on the poop at eight
bells.

I had come up an hour before, with a
position of the cabin, transom and a pillow.
There is no enjoyment aboard of a sailing
ship in the tropic seas at night more com-
plete and tranquilizing than to lie and watch
the fleecy scuds and the sweep of the taper-
ing spars aloft. Give your fancy full play;
imagine the mitzen or main royal mast a pen
wielded by some colossal power, tracing
mystic symbols on the illumined, jeweled
scroll of the universe—a scroll whose ever-
changing pages are read by all creeds and
tongues, understood by none.

A broad-shouldered, thick-set, jovial British tar was
Captain Hart. His cheery, red face, glowing
with health and good humor, and
brightened by the suns of equatorial Africa and
Indian seas to a coppery tint, was
surely ruffed by a frown.

He might—and did, occasionally—give a
"back-hand," as he called it, to a man
guilty of "sassing" or "skulking," two
most heinous crimes, in his estimation.
But the general verdict of the crew was
that the culprit deserved it, and they
served the "old man" with a cheerful,
ready slater that a profane bully could
not have commanded.

We were homeward bound from lower
Guinea ports, and after touching at Bath-
urst would sail for Liverpool.

I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had
passed my examination and received my
papers as qualified for chief mate, and was promised a mate's berth in Green's line if I

was lucky enough to be taken on board.

"I had been supercargo of the ship for
over a year, and when in the tropics usually
shared the captain's watch on deck, rather than endure the close, heated air of
my stateroom.

As near as I could remember the captain
committed to writing the next
morning, was as follows:

"It was in the early fifties—fifty-two or
three—that the old bark Cornwall was con-
demned at Madras, and I was there adrift
without a ship. I had joined her crew, Cal-
cutta, as second mate, although I had<br

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

What They Are Doing and Talking About These Times.

A BUDGET OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Where Are the Convicts?—Sawmills on Full Time.—The Big Wheat Crop.—The Farmers' Institutes.

Where are all the convicts now? There is little railroad building in progress and there are about 1,500 convicts in the penitentiary. An inquiry at the principal keeper's office reveals the fact that a very large proportion of the convicts are at work in saw mills. It is said that every mill in the state is working on full time, with more orders than it can fill.

In the meantime, it is astonishing to see the work going on in Atlanta. They call this a dull year, but the like of building has not been seen in a long time, perhaps never before in Atlanta. A lumberman estimates the number of houses going up at 1,200.

It begins to appear probable that the Tennessee oil field will develop into one of the most important in the world. The company which controls by ownership # and lease 2,000 acres of land in Pickett, Fortress and Overton counties, is very sanguine in its expectation of large results, and so far the results of boring seem to justify their faith. Colonel H. Franklin Starke of Atlanta, who is a member of the company, has lately received a letter from Mr. Bruno Gernert, the member resident on the property, and in charge of the boring. Mr. Gernert writes that a few days ago a well struck oil and it spoutedatty feet above ground and continued flowing at the rate of two to three hundred barrels a day.

Bruno Gernert, who sent this information, is a German gentleman of wealth and culture, having served in the German army.

In the old country he was a man of title and went by the name of Baron von Gernert, but on coming to America he adopted the democratic appellation of Bruno Gernert, considering that good enough for an American citizen. He has been quite active in the colonization of his countrymen, and some time ago bought a large tract of land in Michigan and brought over a number of emigrants and settled them there. In this way he is something like Thomas Hughes, but has exceeded him in good judgment by becoming an American citizen.

The cool weather and showers of the past week have aroused the apprehension of those interested in the grain crop. It is known that Georgia's grain crop has not yet grown more than they had in many years, and the success of the crop will have much to do with the continued effort to re-establish wheat as one of our staple crops. Prior to the war, and up to 1870, north Georgia was a famous wheat-growing country, and some of the largest mills in the country were located here, then wheat culture fell off, and for several years has been almost abandoned, but of late there has been new interest in the grain and probably the largest crop in twenty years is now approaching maturity. The weather of the next few weeks will mean a great deal for the farmers of the upper half of the state.

Professor Charles Mairies concluded last night his course of six lectures on English literature, and thus closed the course of the University lectures presented by the Young Men's Library in Louisville. The experiment was an important one, for it opens up a new field in higher education, one hardly dreamed of heretofore. The library board and the university faculty were especially anxious that these lectures should become self-sustaining in order that they might be continued in the future as a library's educational work. This result has been almost attained, and it appears from the light which experience has thrown on the subject that a few changes will make the work entirely self-sustaining in the future. One mistake was in putting the fee at \$1 for each lecture. This was only one-fourth of the ordinary charge for such literary lectures, and just half of the fee first suggested. It is believed that some change in the subjects and a little widening of the course will make the university lectures self-sustaining this fall.

Few people realize the importance of the work which has been done through the farmers' institutes this spring by Dr. H. C. White and his coadjutor, Rev. J. B. Humblett. The governing board of the state college of agriculture and mechanic arts took a step of tremendous importance when it passed the resolution to open these institutes. This work among the farmers is close akin to that called university extension in the cities, but there is the important difference that the lectures at farmers' institutes bear directly on scientific agriculture. Dr. White's lectures on the air, the earth, and water, are heard by every farmer in this state; it would tell millions to the value of our agricultural products and change many a barren, unsightly waste into a blooming garden.

The most important feature of these institutes was the glossiness with which Dr. White handled his subjects. Much of their ignorance and prejudice, the farmers of Georgia are eager to learn the best methods. A thousand of them at Griffin listening for hours to a lecture on scientific agriculture, gave evidence of the intense interest which they felt in this subject. Indeed, there is no subject upon which the people of Georgia are more in earnest than they are upon education, technical as well as elementary.

It is a great city that neither Chancellor Boyce, Dr. White nor Dr. Hopkins could accept the invitations tendered them to address the Southern Educational Society, which meets here in July. Those 2,000 teachers represent the very working leaven of education in the south, and if a man has anything worth saying, the opportunity to say an important idea or two is one to be coveted. People think that ideas travel the world. The ideas that first see the light in this great gathering will go out and move mountain. The southern states, educationally speaking, are just at the point where there are mountains to be removed.

I notice that there are to discuss big questions in this convention of teachers. A good many people are waiting with interest to see how these educators will handle the negro question, and a good many more are waiting to see how they will solve the problem of improving the country school. There is a great impression abroad throughout people that local taxation is the secret of success in the country school. If we have schools supported by taxation, then let it be local, so as to increase local interest and responsibility. When thirty-five counties are pensioners upon the state treasury of Georgia, then something radically wrong. The existence of state debt has resulted when it comes from the big state treasury. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to compare the school money squandered on the chart swindle with the local tax spent by counties in building bridges.

The Georgia experiment station has made one achievement which alone promises to repay the state many times for the expense of the establishment. Last fall The Constitution printed an account of the experiments now in progress in hybridizing sea island cotton. The result of this work has resulted in the production of a new variety which gives approximately a sea island staple on an upland stalk. This is a great prize to the cotton world and the spinners are taking it up. The Boston Journal of Commerce prints an account of experiments with cotton by Dr. G. W. Speth, the horticulturist of the experiment station. Mr. Jefferson, the publisher of cotton facts, has been commissioned to get samples, photographs and information of the new variety with a view to presenting

it to the world at the Columbian exposition.

This hybrid may make the Georgia experiment station a landmark in the history of cotton culture.

W. G. C.

FOURTY-FIVE CENTS

Will Cause Ed Banks to Swing in Macon County.

Montezuma, Ga., May 21.—(Special)—Ed Banks, sentenced to hang June 30th, is now resigned to his fate. The murder for which he will pay the death penalty is brutal one. He killed his man for forty-five cents.

In October, 1889, Ed Banks was running a restaurant in the rear of Bob Taylor's beef market. He dished out hash, sausage and mullet, and enjoyed a very fair trade with the colored community. Some time with a hungry customer some of his friends in a penniless condition he would let them have meals on credit, and among the number was Willie Belvin. Willie was not noted for energy, nor was he known as a hustler, but he was a quiet, inoffensive negro. It seems that he owed Ed Banks five dollars and some cents of slow pay when he came to Ed. Ed finally went to Willie's father about it, at which Willie was much offended. It was said "hat Willie made threats concerning Ed, but they were never proved to direct."

On the morning of October 17th, Willie was sitting in front of the beef market with a small stick in his hand. Ed came out and again asked for the mony due him. The conversation is not exactly known, but it is certain that Ed said "co**s" in here and we will settle this account right here." He went back in the shop and returned with a keen pocket knife. Willie said "Ed, Ed won't one could prevent the knife was buried deep in Willie's breast, severing one or more ribs and piercing his heart. Willie staggered into the street and fell dead. Ed put up the knife and was off before any one could recognize the immensity of his crime, but remained in the shop until in time in prison. Mr. Hudson jumped on a horse and soon overtook him and although Ed had a pistol in his hand, he made h.n surrender and brought him back.

Was a cold-blooded murder and we are glad there is a jury in Macon county not afraid to bring in a verdict according to the evidence. The same will be public and we trust it may prove a general warning that crime must and will be avenged.

W. G.

THE COULD BE A MURDER.

Mary: "Why have you taken the bottle of Carlsbad Sprudel Salt from my washstand?" You know I want it in the morning, or I will suffer from indigestion and headache all day."

Every woman can lessen the number and frequency of her headaches by assisting nature by natural means. The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is evaporated from natural waters of Carlsbad, formed early in the morning, before breakfast, fast, and, if necessary, at bedtime, will subdue these means.

Be sure to take the "genuine" which has the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, and Importers of Mineral Waters, 6 Barclay St., New York, on every bottle.

A Card.

Editor Constitution—We wish to correct the impression made by your notice a few days since in that we do not intend to give up our present stores, No. 9 Whitehall street, to move into our new store, formerly occupied by Freeman & Craukshaw, and which we have leased.

We shall still retain our present location with our usual complete line of jewelry, watches, diamonds, silverware, etc., and will open our other store, No. 31 Whitehall street, in a short while, with the best selected and extensive lines of jewelry, and silverware, watches, diamonds, etc., ever seen in this city. We have found it necessary to do this in order to accommodate the ever increasing and generous patronage bestowed upon us. We shall remodel our new store, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates between Cincinnati and Chicago will be advanced to full tariff, i. e., \$8 one way and \$15.85 round trip. The advance applies to all lines of travel, but also from all points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton where cut rates have been in effect. The same advance is made by all lines here. We shall remain at our present location, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we

will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates

between Cincinnati and Chicago will be advanced to full tariff, i. e., \$8 one way and \$15.85 round trip. The advance applies to all lines of travel, but also from all points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton where cut rates have been in effect. The same advance is made by all lines here. We shall remain at our present location, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we

will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates

between Cincinnati and Chicago will be advanced to full tariff, i. e., \$8 one way and \$15.85 round trip. The advance applies to all lines of travel, but also from all points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton where cut rates have been in effect. The same advance is made by all lines here. We shall remain at our present location, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we

will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates

between Cincinnati and Chicago will be advanced to full tariff, i. e., \$8 one way and \$15.85 round trip. The advance applies to all lines of travel, but also from all points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton where cut rates have been in effect. The same advance is made by all lines here. We shall remain at our present location, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we

will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates

between Cincinnati and Chicago will be advanced to full tariff, i. e., \$8 one way and \$15.85 round trip. The advance applies to all lines of travel, but also from all points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton where cut rates have been in effect. The same advance is made by all lines here. We shall remain at our present location, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we

will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates

between Cincinnati and Chicago will be advanced to full tariff, i. e., \$8 one way and \$15.85 round trip. The advance applies to all lines of travel, but also from all points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton where cut rates have been in effect. The same advance is made by all lines here. We shall remain at our present location, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we

will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates

between Cincinnati and Chicago will be advanced to full tariff, i. e., \$8 one way and \$15.85 round trip. The advance applies to all lines of travel, but also from all points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton where cut rates have been in effect. The same advance is made by all lines here. We shall remain at our present location, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we

will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates

between Cincinnati and Chicago will be advanced to full tariff, i. e., \$8 one way and \$15.85 round trip. The advance applies to all lines of travel, but also from all points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton where cut rates have been in effect. The same advance is made by all lines here. We shall remain at our present location, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we

will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates

between Cincinnati and Chicago will be advanced to full tariff, i. e., \$8 one way and \$15.85 round trip. The advance applies to all lines of travel, but also from all points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton where cut rates have been in effect. The same advance is made by all lines here. We shall remain at our present location, and our furniture and stock will be fresh, new and selected with the utmost care.

With our two stores we feel that we

will be enabled to meet any demand made upon us for goods of every description in our line. Respectfully,

MAIER & BERKELE.

Drink Fruit-a-Cade and keep cool. Elkin-Watson Drug Co.

May 20-24

Chicago Rates Advance.

On and after May 23, 1892, the ticket rates

between Cincinnati and Chicago will

R. H. PLANT, RECEIVER
A. & R. R. F.

THE
Atlanta and Florida R.R.
Has Established Routes
To
MACON,
SAVANNAH,
BRUNSWICK

And All Florida Points,

and is prepared to make prompt
delivery of freight.

We are supplied with Excursion
Cars, and will make special rates
for either day or moonlight excursions
to Atlanta's most beautiful
suburb,

MADDOX PARK.

Excellent picnic grounds, dancing
pavilion, mineral spring, etc.

T. W. GARRETT, Supt.
J. M. WHALING, Traffic Man.
top col lit hnd cor-sp

DR. W. W. BOWES!

24 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.



SPECIALIST!

IN
Neuritis, Skin and Blood
diseases, Catarrh of Nose
Throat successfully treated.

VARICOCELE AND HYDROCELE,
permanently cured in
every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impa-

dency, loss of memory, effects of bad habits, con-

fusion of ideas, safely and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN ill, and all of

its terrible forms, totally alleviated. Ulcers,
abscesses, non-ulcerous, chronic, tubercular,
seroflaccous, erysipelas. Permanently cured when
others have failed.

URINARY Kidney and bladder troubles, ure-

thritis, frequent and burning urines, gonorrhoea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRicture Perma-

nently cured without any cutting or caustics or later-

ruption of tissue or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Send 2c in stamps for perfect question list and book. The best of references furnished. Address

DR. W. W. BOWES,
24 Marietta St.,
Jan 2-dly arm Atlanta, Ga.

THE

Housekeepers
Catechism.

Question—Name the most common domestic
miseries?

A.—The tea kettle, of course.

Q.—When is the song the sweetest?

A.—When singing "Talo" Tea—"Talo" Tea.

Q.—Name the seasons?

A.—Pepper, mustard, spice, etc.

Q.—What season is the best?

A.—All of Hoyt's. His spices are always
good and full of strength.

Q.—What family group do you prefer?

A.—The Dean family in all.

Q.—Where do you find the Dean family in
perfection?

A.—At Hoyt's. His French sardines are
unparalleled.

Q.—What flavor is the housekeeper's de-

light?

A.—Hoyt's Regal Patent Flour.

Q.—What attracts the young men the
most?

A.—Lasses. Hoyt's New Orleans molas-

ses is always sweet.

Q.—What precious gem do the boys prefer?

A.—The ruby (lips), of course.

Q.—When do the boys enjoy this "gem" the
most?

A.—When taking possession.

Q.—Can you advise them how to get pos-

session?

A.—Oh, yes; by feeding the "precious gem"
on Hoyt's fine candy.

Moral—Husbands and wives, young men
and maidens, young and old, should buy
their eatables from

W. R. HOYT,
90 Whitehall Street.

may 17 or 8 p.m.

THE SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS CO.

HARD OIL FINISHERS ETC.

PAINTERS SUPPLIES

OF ALL KINDS

N. 39 SOUTH BROAD ST.

ATLANTA, GA.

Flannel—The word is a war-cry, at

sound of which opposing armies set in bat-

tle array and charge upon each other with lowered lances. Small children, shall man-

kind in general, wear wool next the skin, or shall they wear cotton?

The weight of opinion seems to be on

the side of wool. Yet the wisest physician

I have ever known, even Dr. Williams him-

self, has recommended upon the wearing of

cotton or silk next the skin, believing that

wool, however soft, keeps the constant

irritation of the sensitive skin, keeps the pores constantly open, and makes the wearer

especially apt to take cold.

Silk is too costly for people of moderate

means, but cotton underwear is now made

almost if not quite as thick and warm as

woolen, while it provides no irritation

whatever. I personally prefer it, and I be-

lieve it is growing in favor.

A little baby's skin is so exquisitely ten-

der that even the softest woolen stockings

will often irritate it; and I confess to a

clinging belief in the shirt of fine linen

cloth, which thicker than a fine pocket

handkerchief, will slip between the body

and the woven shirt, keeps the skin

smooth and "contented."

If wool is worn next the skin it should

be the finest, smoothest stocking, not the

hand-knitted affairs which we used to think

so pretty and so indescribable. Let these

go with the bands! Every thread of the

"Saxony" is armed with a thousand little

BABY FROCKS.

The Changes of the Last Forty Years in
Children's Clothing.

WHAT SHALL OUR LITTLE ONES WEAR?

Mrs. Richards Says "No Bands, No Wool
Next the Skin"—Bessie's Sensible
Winter Trouser.

How shall we dress the children? Many
have asked the question ever since
the first mother tied a lamb's skin round little
Cain.

The answers have been many and various.

For hundreds of years swaddling clothes
were considered a matter of safety, and
certainly were demanded very much
as an Indian custom is today, with endless
bandages swathed round and round the
body, pinioning the arms to the sides
and imprisoning the legs and feet. The
masters have painted Him thus, though, as
we rule, they preferred to think traditional
and give the divine infant every grace
of dimpled curves and softly rounded limbs.

The pictures of the sixteenth century
show us infant princes and cardinals swad-
dled up to the neck, their outer wrappings
covered with gold and precious stones.
A little maid of the sixteenth century
was hung up against the wall of a house by a
strap from its shoulders while the mother
washes in the doorway. These Italian babies
have the arms free, but body and legs form
one cocoon-like shape. This makes the
child straight, the mothers will tell you,
and gives it a strong back.

In Germany, babies are carried about on
a pillow for three months, with the same idea
of keeping the back straight, and this is not at all a bad plan.

Four Years Ago.

Here and in enlightened Europe, a great
change has taken place during the last
forty years in the clothing of children,
necked and short-sleeved frocks, and short
socks, which left the leg bare from knee
to ankle. It was a pretty fashion (if the
child could not bear to cover) and was
Forty years ago every child wore low-
white necks, the round, dimpled arms.

A dear and wise friend argued long with
me on the subject when the question arose
of high or low frocks for my first baby,
pointing with well-justified pride to her five
years old daughter, who was dressed in
short-sleeved, short-skirted, short-socked
frocks, and lived in a house with no furnace through
the long Maine winters, and grew in strength and
beauty. She told me of the nurse, a Maine woman, grim and faithful, who would
carry the baby through the long, stone-cold
corridors in his nightgown and nothing else,
for the avowed purpose of hardening him,
but nevertheless still lives; and it was
not long before all the girls had trunks, and
took great comfort in them. Be it
understood that they, (the trunks, not the
girls), should be tucked inside the elastic
bindings, which may be held up either by elas-
tic or by safety pins, according to taste.
Thus arrayed, with hood and mittens,
the child may tramp as merrily through
the snowdrifts as if they were heaps of flowers piled under a June sky.

LAURE E. RICHARDS.
Mrs. Richards says "No Bands, No Wool
Next the Skin"—Bessie's Sensible
Winter Trouser.

In the dress of older children, the tendency
to freedom and simplification is ob-
served. Combination underwear is the
order of the day. First, the woven suit;
then one of cotton; then a comfortable
waist, to which are buttoned the stocking
supporters and a single petticoat, thick or thin,
according to the season; then the frock,
which should be either in a plain
style or else with a belt buttoned on the
hips. In no case let the weight come
upon the hips, and let the bands be as few
in number as may be, since they produce
undue heat about a part of the body which
has warmth enough in itself.

With little girls, let no foolish fashion
induce the mother to shorten their skirts to
ballet length... For health and beauty, and
comfort, say, let thin frocks fall to the
calf of the leg, instead of making a frill
about their hips.

In cold weather the clothing should com-
bine warmth and lightness. Of two stiffs
equally warm, select the lighter. When
there is much snow, warm leggings should
be provided, and the invaluable ankles.

An excellent thing for little girls is a pair
of trousers of gray or blue flannel, made
wide and full enough to go outside dress
clothes. Thus, when the girls are dressed
below the knee with elastic, they do not
show beneath the long coat, and when the
child gets to school, there are no cold or
snowy skirts to chill her limbs.

A little maid of my acquaintance made her
appearance at school thus attired after the
first heavy snowfall of winter and was
greeted with shouts of laughter by her
friends.

"Bessie has trousers!" they cried. "Bessie
has trousers."

One young person remarked that she
would rather die than wear those things.
But when this young person went home, her mother cried,
told her mother about it, her mother cried,
"What a clever idea!" and straightway
made similar trousers for the young person,
though she nevertheless still lives; and it was
not long before all the girls had trunks, and
took great comfort in them. Be it
understood that they, (the trunks, not the
girls), should be tucked inside the elastic
bindings, which may be held up either by elas-
tic or by safety pins, according to taste.
Thus arrayed, with hood and mittens,
the child may tramp as merrily through
the snowdrifts as if they were heaps of flowers piled under a June sky.

LAURE E. RICHARDS.

One young person remarked that she
would rather die than wear those things.
But when this young person went home, her mother cried,
told her mother about it, her mother cried,
"What a clever idea!" and straightway
made similar trousers for the young person,
though she nevertheless still lives; and it was
not long before all the girls had trunks, and
took great comfort in them. Be it
understood that they, (the trunks, not the
girls), should be tucked inside the elastic
bindings, which may be held up either by elas-
tic or by safety pins, according to taste.
Thus arrayed, with hood and mittens,
the child may tramp as merrily through
the snowdrifts as if they were heaps of flowers piled under a June sky.

LAURE E. RICHARDS.

One young person remarked that she
would rather die than wear those things.
But when this young person went home, her mother cried,
told her mother about it, her mother cried,
"What a clever idea!" and straightway
made similar trousers for the young person,
though she nevertheless still lives; and it was
not long before all the girls had trunks, and
took great comfort in them. Be it
understood that they, (the trunks, not the
girls), should be tucked inside the elastic
bindings, which may be held up either by elas-
tic or by safety pins, according to taste.
Thus arrayed, with hood and mittens,
the child may tramp as merrily through
the snowdrifts as if they were heaps of flowers piled under a June sky.

LAURE E. RICHARDS.

One young person remarked that she
would rather die than wear those things.
But when this young person went home, her mother cried,
told her mother about it, her mother cried,
"What a clever idea!" and straightway
made similar trousers for the young person,
though she nevertheless still lives; and it was
not long before all the girls had trunks, and
took great comfort in them. Be it
understood that they, (the trunks, not the
girls), should be tucked inside the elastic
bindings, which may be held up either by elas-
tic or by safety pins, according to taste.
Thus arrayed, with hood and mittens,
the child may tramp as merrily through
the snowdrifts as if they were heaps of flowers piled under a June sky.

LAURE E. RICHARDS.

One young person remarked that she
would rather die than wear those things.
But when this young person went home, her mother cried,
told her mother about it, her mother cried,
"What a clever idea!" and straightway
made similar trousers for the young person,
though she nevertheless still lives; and it was
not long before all the girls had trunks, and
took great comfort in them. Be it
understood that they, (the trunks, not the
girls), should be tucked inside the elastic
bindings, which may be held up either by elas-
tic or by safety pins, according to taste.
Thus arrayed, with hood and mittens,
the child may tramp as merrily through
the snowdrifts as if they were heaps of flowers piled under a June sky.

LAURE E. RICHARDS.

One young person remarked that she
would rather die than wear those things.
But when this young person went home, her mother cried,
told her mother about it, her mother cried,
"What a clever idea!" and straightway
made similar trousers for the young person,
though she nevertheless still lives; and it was
not long before all the girls had trunks, and
took great comfort in them. Be it
understood that they, (the trunks, not the
girls), should be tucked inside the elastic
bindings, which may be held up either by elas-
tic or by safety pins, according to taste.
Thus arrayed, with hood and mittens,
the child

hing.

VESTS, COATS

saca, Fancy Flan-

chairs. All sizes

ORTMENT.

ROS.,

S,

STREET

WN & KING

COMPANY.

AND TOOLS.

Steam and

rs' Supplies.

E AND PACKING.

TA, GA.

ONS,

D E W E L L I T P S,

Fire Brick,

Fire Clay,

Stove Flues,

Plaster Par-

Shimble.

LYNCH

nd 7 Mitchell St.

LER IN

nes, Liquors, Pistols and

bridges.

at the above houses and

ers street, a full supply of

seed, onion sets and all

seeds, also Eastern seed,

ots, all to be sold at the

pure and reliable goods

and city promptly filled

T CO.,

PAINTS,

age Paints, "Ada-

lors in Oil,

in

SUPPLIES,

Etc.

OFFICE,

58 Marietta Street.

BROS.

We are tired
ar-marked, flat
dy Made." The
e name. They
e and presser's
hardly knows
things. What
t our Suits are.
me for them.
Bring yourself
foreign cloths,
to finish. Are
n ready-made?
side.

DRING.

of Europe for
the making?
or workmen
of our tape-

ENT.

w, serviceable
boy can have
ay with every

ROS.,
ST.

CRISP'S WORK.

The Speaker Has Proven Himself Equal
to His Position.

A REVIEW OF HIS RECORD,
Showing That His Committees Were
Rightly Formed.

THE LEGACY FROM THE LAST HOUSE

Which Forced Larger Expenditures Than
Would Otherwise Have Been
Necessary.

Washington, May 21.—(Special)—George Crisp should be proud of Speaker Crisp. Although elected after the hardest fought contest that has occurred over the election of a speaker of the house of representatives since the war, and though abused for his appointment of committees, even his most active opponents in the contest now realize that the democratic majority did eminently the proper thing in electing Mr. Crisp speaker. And more than that, they realized that for the good of the party he could not have named better committees.

Under his guidance this house has made an enviable reputation. Though laboring under the disadvantage of an unprecedented majority—a majority so large that almost every man has felt that his absence would not be noted—and though the list of absences has been enormous, this house has transacted more business up to date than any of its predecessors in many years.

The Republican Legacy.

And again, while the republicans enacted legislation in the last congress forcing this house to add over \$70,000,000 to the permanent appropriations; that is, \$70,000,000 to carry into effect laws which they had passed, but for which no appropriations were made until this congress met, the appropriations of the first session of this congress will be several million less than those of the first session of the Reed congress, and nearly a hundred million less than the last session of that congress.

It is an enviable reputation and is due to the speaker and the eminent, conservative and practical men he put at the heads of the various committees.

A Hard Worker.

Speaker Crisp is a hard worker. To all outward appearances, however, he takes life as easy as a fisherman. He is as systematic as a machine. Yet there is not a particle of red tape about him. It does not take a card to admit one to the speaker's room. It is true there is a messenger who sits at the door, but he is only there to go on errands and throw open the door to callers, who are invariably admitted without either card or announcement.

The speaker's room is an elegant apartment, but in it the visitor, whoever he may be, is received with genuine southern hospitality. It faces upon the eastern lobby of the house. The room is about 30x30 feet with two large windows. The canopy-like ceiling, rising twenty odd feet above the floor, is beautifully painted. The painting alone, perhaps, cost the government several thousand dollars. The walls are of a light drab hue. On the floor is a heavy light-colored Brussels carpet, and the furniture is of carved mahogany. In the center of the room under a handsome bronze chandelier is the speaker's desk—a flat-top mahogany table, tastily carved. Beside it, just as one enters the room, is a large Russian leather chair, to a seat in which the visitor is always invited, unless the speaker happens to be busy and then he rises, receives his visitor standing and remains standing until the nature of the call is disclosed and the business transacted.

The Center of the Room.

On the west side of the room is its handsomest piece of furniture—an elegantly carved mahogany cabinet desk used by the private secretary. On the side door to the pigeon holes are carved American eagles with outstretched wings and above are three great mirrors topped ten feet from the floor by a heavy fringe of carving crowned by a large eagle.

On the east side of the room is a hatrack in the center and a desk on either side. These are occupied by the clerk to the speaker's table and the speaker's clerk. Over the marble mantel on the north side is a large mirror extending to the ceiling and on either side handsomely curtained windows. In the niches of the windows caused by the four-foot wall are two large chairs each. These are made to fit exactly and are occupied whenever the conversation between the speaker and his visitor happens to be of a strictly important nature.

On the south side of the room on either side of the door are large bookcases filled with records, journals, statutes and public documents.

The Speaker at Home.

The speaker reaches this room every morning at 11 o'clock, having spent the early part of the morning in his apartments at the Metropolitan hotel, reading the morning papers and attending to private matters. His first business at the capitol is to get through his mail which is generally large. He finds all his letters opened and spread out upon his desk, his private secretary having gone through them, thrown out advertisements, and written on the heads of very long letters the subject. Usually about the time he commences reading them the members who want recognition to pass private bills during the morning hour begin to call.

They come in one after another and all make use of practically the same expression.

"Good morning, Mr. Speaker. Pleasant day. Many on your list this morning? I have a small bill I should like to be recognized upon. Thanks. I don't think there will be any objection."

Then come the men who want the committee on rules to give their committee a day. Then men to discuss the condition of the party and the presidential outlook. All the time newspaper correspondents are dropping in, and none ever fail to learn what they come for, though sometimes matters are told them with the statement that such is only for their own private information.

Speaker Crisp is the most popular speaker with the newspaper correspondents who have ever presided over the house. They are

always welcome to his room and information is never withheld from them. Though many times it is given them privately, not one has ever been known to betray a confidence, though perhaps they have been scooped by failing to print news which they had known of in confidence.

Called to the Chair.

But to return to the speaker. He remains in his room until two minutes to 12 o'clock receiving callers, listening to arguments, pleas and often to the anecdotes of some witty member who heard a new one the preceding night and came by to tell it. At two minutes to 12 o'clock an electric bell under his desk rings to call him to the chair.

At noon almost to the second he raps his gavel and announces, "The house will come to order." Then, "The chaplain will offer prayer." Rev. Dr. Milburn then treats the house two minutes of eloquent and dramatic prayer, with almost invariable reference to something read to him from the morning papers.

Next comes the reading of the journal and then there is a scramble for recognition by the members who want unanimous consent to pass some private bill.

The house under the good influence of the chaplain's prayer usually remains in a good humor for perhaps ten minutes and in that time from one to a half dozen private bills that are unobjectionable to go through, but the good humor seldom lasts long. Some objectors rise to call for the regular order. That means the call of committees for reports. After that the regular business of the day is proceeded with. For several weeks the regular order has been appropriation bills. The rules of the house provide that all bills raising revenue and appropriating money shall be considered first in committee of the whole and then in the house. Where the house goes in committee of the whole the speaker vacates the chair and selects a member to preside as chairman of the committee. He must be a thoroughly equipped presiding officer for many times delicate questions of order are raised in committee which he has to rule upon. Still he has the assistance of the speaker's son, Mr. Charles R. Crisp, clerk to the speaker's table, who can repeat every rule of the house verbatim and is as quick as a flash to prompt the presiding officer. Indeed, the young man, though but twenty-one, is a genius in his business. With the exception of the speaker and ex-speaker Reed there is, perhaps, not a member of the house who has such a thorough understanding of parliamentary law, or who could decide the most delicate point of order and quote the rule under which the decision was made, quicker or with more accuracy.

A Moment of Ease.

While the house is in committee of the whole there is much excitement or unless a question of great importance is under discussion, the speaker returns to his room to dictate his correspondence. When that is concluded he usually luncheons. His lunch is brought up by his messenger from the restaurant below and he partakes of it while either dictating letters or discussing legislative matters with the members who are rushing in all the time to discuss legislation or to ask how in the world they can get consideration by the house of some measure on the passage of which his reelection depends.

Then he is called back into the house to assume the chair and is usually there until adjournment.

He walks back to his hotel, dines and then spends the evening with his family, and reading and studying.

He retires at a regular hour every evening and rises with similar regularity.

Speaker Crisp thinks congress will adjourn by the middle of July. And when it does it will leave a record behind not equalled by any congress since the war.

Members of Congress from Georgia.

Mr. Charles Edgworth Jones, of Augusta, has prepared an accurate list of the members of congress from Georgia from the year 1789 to 1881. The list is as follows:

1. John Jackson, 1789-1791.
2. George Mathews, 1789-1791.

3. Abraham Baldwin, 1789-1799.

4. Anthony Wayne, 1791-1792.

5. Francis Willis, 1791-1793.

6. John Milledge, 1795-1799.

7. Thomas P. Carnes, 1793-1795.

8. John Jones, 1795-1800.

9. James Jones, 1795-1800.

10. Benjamin T. Tamm, 1800-1802.

11. John J. Crittenden, 1801-1802.

12. David Meriwether, 1802-1807.

13. Samuel Hammond, 1803-1805.

14. Joseph Bryan, 1803-1806.

15. Peter Early, 1803-1807.

16. Cowles Mead, 1805.

17. Thomas Spalding, 1805-1806.

18. Dennis Smelt, 1806-1811.

19. Howell Cobb, 1807-1812.

20. William W. Bibb, 1807-1813.

21. John Motley Morehead, 1807-1815.

22. Belling Hall, 1811-1817.

23. William Barnett, 1812-1815.

24. Thomas Terrell, 1813-1817.

25. John Abbott, 1813-1821.

26. Robert R. Reid, 1813-1822.

27. John A. Cuthbert, 1813-1821.

28. George R. Gilmer, 1813-1823.

29. John Floyd, 1827-1829.

30. Tomlinson Fort, 1829-1833.

31. Richard Henry Wilder, 1827-1833.

32. Henry G. Lamar, 1829-1833.

33. James M. Wayne, 1833-1835.

34. George F. Naylor, 1833-1835.

35. Daniel Newnan, 1833-1834.

36. Augustus S. Clayton, 1833-1837.

37. Seaborn Jones, 1833-1835.

38. William Schley, 1833-1835.

39. George R. Gilmer, 1833-1835.

40. John Coffey, 1833-1835.

41. John J. Hill, 1833-1835.

42. Robert Toombs, 1845-1849.

43. George W. Towns, 1846-1847.

44. John J. Crittenden, 1845-1849.

45. Absalom H. Chappell, 1849-1851.

46. John H. Lumpkin, 1849-1849.

47. Hugh A. Harlan, 1849-1849.

48. Howell Cobb, 1849-1851.

49. Alexander Stephens, 1849-1851.

50. George M. Johnson, 1851-1853.

51. John J. Crittenden, 1851-1853.

52. John W. Jackson, 1851-1853.

53. James Johnson, 1851-1853.

54. John W. Hillier, 1851-1853.

55. Edward W. Chastain, 1851-1

THE PROMISE KEPT!

M. RICH & BROS.

Promised in last Sunday's Constitution to announce improvements in their buildings necessary to cope with their rapidly increasing business. The plans, specifications and estimates are all in, and contract given. They will rebuild and add other stories to some of the Hunter street stores, which will add another acre of space to their already large showrooms.

THE BUILDINGS MUST BE EMPTIED!

While others sell at a profit we will sell
WITHOUT CONSIDERING COST.

As Commencement Day approaches and scholars vie with each other in pretty costumes on the closing day of school, don't forget our

WHITE DRESS GOODS STOCK.

Plain and stripe India Linens, worth from 20c to 30c a yard,

AT 15 CENTS.

India Mulls, Silk Mulls, Persian Lawns, dotted and figured Swiss in great abundance. Light shades in Cotton Crepons, worth 25c,

AT 15 CENTS.

Everything new in Cotton Bedford Cords, Pineapple Tissues, Batistes and Organdies.

WHITE CHINA SILKS

As well as all the latest novelties in delicate shades for evening wear. Stripes, checks, figures and changeable effects, from 49c up.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

We haven't space to give you prices, but our stock is heavier than we desired to have it. The reductions made during the week make it worth your while to get our prices.

We have a complete stock of Veilings in all the latest novelties.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

145 dozen-lot of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 35c to go at 24c.

M. RICH & BROS.,

54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, May 21, 1892.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.
Clearings today 26,776.60
For the week 26,768.62

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.
New York exchange buying at par, selling at \$1.00.

The following are bid and asked quotations
STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½% 27 181 Atlanta & S. D. 11½
30 years 95 181 Atlanta & S. D. 11½
Mo. 3½% 35 181 Atlanta & S. D. 11½
40 to 45 years 99 181 Atlanta & S. D. 11½
New J. 4½% 181 Atlanta & S. D. 11½
1915 112 181 Augusta & T. L. D. 10½
Georgia Co. 1890 111½ 181 Columbus & 11½
Savannah & 102½ 181 Home graded 102
Atlanta & 102½ 181 Waterworks & 103
Home Co. 1890 111½ 181 Waterworks & 103
Atlanta & 102½ 181 Home Co. 1890 111½ 181

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Nat'l. 300 181 Atlanta Trust Co. 145 180
Atlanta B. Co. 11 181 Atlanta Trust Co. 145 180
Ger L'n & Co. 100 182 Banking Co. 100 180
Merch. Bank. 160 181 Bank's Banking Co. 100 180
South. Nat'l. 100 181 South's Bank'g 100 180
Gate City Nat'l. 145 181 & Trust Co. 100 180

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ge. &c. 1897 100 181 Ga. Pacific, 1st 100 182
Ge. &c. 1890 112 181 Ga. Pacific, 1st 100 182
Ge. &c. 1922 112 181 A. P. & L. 17½ 194
Central & 101½ 181 Marit. & N. 18 181
Central & 101½ 181 & S. 18 181
At. & Florida. 18 181

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia. 173 181 Aug. 18. New Y. 181
Southwestern. 181 Aug. 18. New Y. 181
Central. 65 60 Aug. 18. New Y. 181
Cent. dep. 65 60 At. L. & Co. 100 181

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The stock market today was more active than of late, and while transactions were as usual among professionals, and prices after some wide fluctuations ended generally fractions higher than last evening. Buying did not begin early enough to save Rock Island from a material decline. Its loss on the drive being 1 3/8 per cent, but other stocks such as Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and the few of moderate size like Hocking Valley, and Omaha, which had suffered, suffered several times. The downward movement, which had every appearance of being brought about by butchers upending, did not end until the recovery began, and ceased only with the close of business. Burlington was one of the leading strong stocks, but Union Pacific, and others rose in price, and the general spiritual strength put in the market was Manhattan. The close was active, though firm to near the highest prices, though the driving of the market was not so marked for the day, while dealers for the two hours' session reached 183,000 listed, 18,000 unlisted.

Exchange quiet and steady at 487 1/85%; com-

modity money with no loans, closing off at 1 1/4%.

Subtreasury balances Coin, \$102,712,000; currency, \$81,322,000.

Gold steady, but steady at 117 1/4%.

State bonds selected 100 1/2.

A. I. Class. 2 1/2% 100 181 N. Y. Central. 113½
do. Class. B. 6%. 107 Norfolk & West. 113½
N. C. con. 6%. 107 Pennsylvania 113½
do. preferred 104½ 181 do. preferred 104½
G. C. con. Brown. 104½ 181 Pacific Mail. 114
Tennessee. 104½ 181 Reading. 113½
N. Y. & P. K. 104½ 181 Rock Island. 113½
Tenn. settlements. 72½ 181 St. Paul. 77½
Virginia. 58 181 Texas Pacific. 104½
Chicago and N. W. 104½ 181 Texas Coal & Iron. 40½
do. preferred 104½ 181 do. preferred 104½
B. & L. 104½ 181 N. J. Central. 128½
Miss. & Ohio. 104½ 181 Miss. & Ohio. 104½
Lake St. & Mich. 104½ 181 Cotton Oil Trus. 27
Louis. & Mich. 104½ 181 do. preferred 104½
Memphis & Okl. 104½ 181 do. preferred 104½
Bapt. & Chi. 104½ 181 Silver certificates. 88½
Texas Pacific 1st. 104½ 181 Sugars. 85½

com-divid.

J. S. Bach & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to A. P. Y. Bloodgood.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Our Liverpool friends this morning cable us that their market had been fluctuating to a considerable extent, closing firm after having been depressed earlier in the day on advice received that the rivers are receding. Here the market opened at about unchanged prices and continued to fluctuate within a radius of but 3 points throughout the entire

FANS! FANS! FANS!

We have Fans of every description, price and material. Also an immense stock of Japanese Goods, Parasols, Screens, etc.

CHIFFONS. CHIFFONS. CHIFFONS.

Jabots, Handkerchiefs and Chiffon Laces in every description and shade. The largest stock in Atlanta to select from.

CHILDREN'S GAUZE VESTS.

Children's Gauze Vests, sizes from 16 to 30, worth 25c, at 17 1/2c.

"Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists.

Another new arrival of Boys' Shirt Waists. Pretty new patterns in the best goods.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

Gent's Balbriggan Shirts, worth 75c, at 50c. Camel's Hair, summer weight, worth \$1.35, at \$1.15 doz. unlaundered Shirts, worth 65c, at 42 1/2c. Puff Bosom Shirts, Negligee Shirts, etc., at less than cost.

SPECIALS.

Just received, one lot of Children's Blazers, in 8 and 10 year sizes only, from \$2 to \$3.50; worth three times the money.

261 dozen 3-4 Napkins, all linen, balance of an importer's stock, worth \$2.50 dozen; we sell this week at \$1.25 a dozen.

1 lot of Parasols, including every price up to \$6, to go at half price.

CHAIRS.

Nice oak sitting room Chairs, 65c.

Best cane-bottom Chair ever shown, \$1.25.

Dining Room Chairs in oak, worth \$2.25, at \$1.25.

Fine willow Porch Rockers, worth \$4.50, at \$2.50. Bedroom Rockers, worth \$3, at \$1.75.

Improve your home, our best goods will be sacrificed to REDUCE OUR STOCK.

TABLES.

Good oak Table, worth \$3, at \$1.50.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Rolling top Desks, as well as flat ones, and office Chairs of every description, at 50 per cent off the regular price.

HAT RACKS.

Our \$10 Hat Racks and nice mirror for \$6.50.

Our \$12.50 Hat Racks, bevel edge mirror, \$7.50.

Bedroom and Parlor Suits.

\$25 Bedroom Suits, in oak or maple, will go at \$12.50.

5-piece Parlor Suits, upholstered, in Brocatelle or Tapestry, worth \$45, at \$25.

\$25 oak Sideboards at \$15.

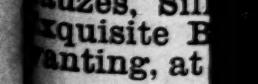
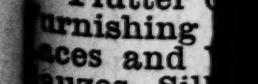
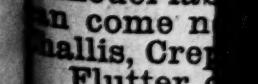
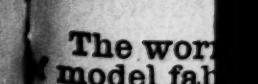
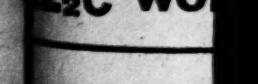
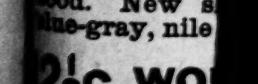
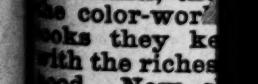
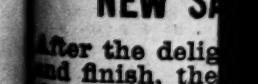
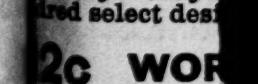
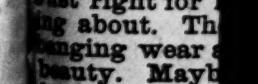
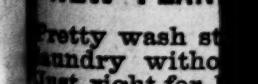
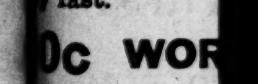
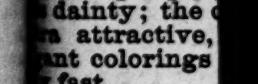
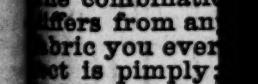
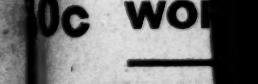
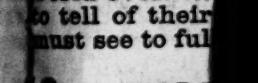
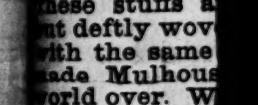
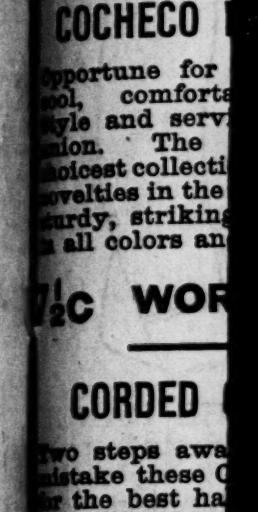
Our real Leather Couch, worth \$27.50, at \$13.50

Our Velvet Couches, worth \$27.50, at \$12.50.

CARPETS.

They go at reduced prices, too. Everything you can think of in Floor Coverings reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

All other goods go at the same rate of prices. We mean what we say.



THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grains and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Corn is at 71c a bushel for May delivery, making one of the greatest jumps ever known in the history of Chicago board of trade. At one time 72c was bid, a leap of exactly 1c since last night.

The price did not reach a starting character. It opened at 47c, or 1c lower than yesterday's close, went to 46 3/4c, reached 48c, where it stayed a short time, and then declined to 46 1/2c, and finally closed at 46 1/2c. A rumor was floating around that P. D. Armour had been bought in May corn. However that may be, those who own stocks of cash corn are not in a fair position, as they are bound to have baged a good crop. Tonight compared with yesterday wheat is of 1 1/2c and pork 30c. Excitement, though manifest, was rather tame. The market is still in a state of transition, and the May corn deal are remarkably reticent both those who are short and those who are long. The grain dealers are in need of information, and the longs are not inclined to blow their horn while the deal is in progress. It is asserted that the market has been trading more strongly since the price got above 60c. Clearing weather present and prospective was the governing influence in grain pits as prices advanced in sympathy with the market.

In wheat the feeling was unsettled and nervous and most of the advance of yesterday was due to the opening with a 3-5 lower than the closing figure of yesterday, becoming more strong and rallied to 48c-5c, then declined irregularly to 47c-48c. The market is still in a state of transition, and the longs are not inclined to blow their horn while the deal is in progress. It is asserted that the market has been trading more strongly since the price got above 60c. Clearing weather present and prospective was the governing influence in grain pits as prices advanced in sympathy with the market.

Oats were fairly quiet, but unsettled, and prices had a liberal range. The market opened weaker and 1-2 and 5-8c lower, defining a range advanced 4-5c, reacted to 4-5c lower and closed at 42 1/2c. There was fair realization of the bulge and good buying on the breaks.

The provision market suffered in sympathy with the decline in July corn. Those who had bought on yesterday's bulge had their profits disposed of this morning. They were not able to sell at a price known to them, a large chunk from yesterday's advance. Having gotten rid of a great deal of high priced stuff, the pressure to sell was relaxed.

LOYAL THEY ARE

And True to the Home of Their Adoption—Atlanta.

THE REORGANIZED NORTHERN SOCIETY,

With Interesting Sketches of Its Officers.
What the Society Proposes
to Do.

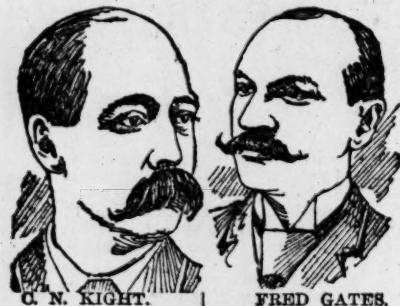
The Northern Society has begun a new lease of life and has been cast upon new lines. The new charter was adopted at the last meeting of the society and officers were chosen.

CUTS WITH THIS

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the selection of Charles N. Kight, assistant general passenger, agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, as president; Fred H. Gates, manager for Russell & Co., first vice president; L. J. Troustine, secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta Paper Company, second vice president; George S. Brown, of the Brown & King Supply Company, treasurer; H. G. Saunders, secretary of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, secretary.

The Society's Scope.

The original conception of those who composed the charter members of the organization was to make it a purely social assembly, with an annual demonstration, at which prominent northern speakers would be secured to discuss leading topics with a grand banquet as an associate feature. The monthly meetings were well



C. N. KIGHT. FRED GATES.

attended by the members, their families and invited guests, at which times ladies and gentlemen in the city who were prominent on account of musical capacities either vocal or instrumental, also those who had elocutionary ability, were pressed into service, and pleasant evenings thus spent will long be remembered.

It is estimated that seventy-five per cent of the business and professional element in this city is eligible to membership in this organization and it is also claimed that about half of this membership are actively affiliated. Eligibility to membership is based on an applicant sustaining a good moral character and a record of service on the Western and Dixon line or in a foreign country.

For some time it has been apparent that the strictly business element which was largely in the majority was somewhat restive under the policy of the society as interpreted by those in authority. This resulted in the reorganization mentioned and will insure the society in the future being received more in the light of an annex to the Chamber of Commerce, differing only in that certain social features will be incorporated for the purpose of catering intellectually to the varied tastes of the members strictly in harmony, however, with the dignity that should characterize all well regulated bodies. It is the intention to make prominent the fact that their "latch string" is open for all visiting strangers especially and their reception and instance will be of such a character as to impress them favorably with the south and those with whom they would be associated should they elect to locate permanently among us.

The annual banquet feature will be preserved and instead of monthly meetings, at which all members of the society will be expected to be present, to give place towards a social event the programme of those meetings will be the discussion of topics of importance in the business world by five or more members who were previously advised that they would be expected to occupy fifteen minutes on the subject decided upon. At each one of these monthly meetings a local prominent man or financier, representing the southern element in the south, will be requested to be present and express his views on any leading subject, excepting religion or politics, for the edification of the members. There will be a social feature identified with these monthly meetings that will doubtless prove one of the attractions.

Pension presentation, a careful canvass was made for conservative and progressive business men for officers for the ensuing year. This search resulted in the selection of the gentlemen named and by reference to the following brief biographies and the estimation in which the gentlemen are held in this state, it is safe to assert that between them could not have been made. And it is safe to predict that the organization will become recognized as one of the stable institutions of the state, wielding an influence for good that will not only command the admiration of the southern people but those in that part of the United States which they are supposed to more particularly represent.

President Charles Kight.

was born July 1, 1845, on a farm near Westport, Mo. At the age of seven years he moved to Pleasanton, Va., now West Virginia, located on the banks of the north branch of the Potomac and within one mile of his birthplace, where he resided until after reaching man's estate. His educational advantages were such as were offered by a village school. His schooling was interrupted by the war as his name was virtually lost on neutral grounds during the entire continuation of the struggle between the states. Immediately after the war he went to Williamsport, Penn., where he remained two years as a student in the Dickinson seminary. Returning to his home he connected himself with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and with the exception of two years' identification with a law firm in western Maryland and one year's experience as cashier of the Vallecillo silver-lead mines, in old Mexico, he has been actively associated with railroads up to date.

His railroad experience embraces the different departments and necessitated a residence at different times in many of the leading cities in the United States and the roads he traveled not only gave him splendid opportunities to become familiar with the railroad situation, but insure his being well known in railroad circles all over the country. It was while located in Little Rock, Ark., as general western passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway that Mr. Kight conceived the idea of organizing the Houston Central, Arkansas and Northern railroad, a north and south line from Alexandria, La. He associated with him Major W. B. Bright, a prominent and wealthy gentleman of that city, which resulted in the construction of fifty-three and a half miles of road fully equipped, which he sold for a handsome profit.

He has since completed an original survey and been completed at a cost of \$15,000 a mile, being one of the most important lines controlled by the Missouri Pacific railroad. Mr. Kight, with eleven others compose the White Sulphur Coal Company, of Ardmore, Indian Territory, 100 miles north of Fort Worth. Their holdings represent 18,000 acres of coal land from which coal is now being shipped to supply an Indian Territory and western Texas demand.

He organized, and with five others, owns all the stock of the Monroe Brick Company, of Monroe, La., which company has a capacity of 50,000 brick per day. He is also one of the principal stockholders in the Kight Lumber Company, in Monroe, La., which company is supposed to control the trade of north Louisiana.

Mr. Kight is probably one of the best known railroad men in the south and is always enthusiastic in the discharge of his duties. He has no taste for commercial pursuits, but his judgment is recognized as excellent in matters pertaining thereto. His statement that he intends to stick to railroading until he is "bounced" can, in all probability, be accepted as correct.

Mr. Kight's varied attainments eminently fit him for the recognized head of a progressive organization composed of wide-awake business men.

The First Vice President.

Frederic H. Gates, the first vice president, was born in Elyria, O., on the old "western reserve." He graduated at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1881. He first engaged in the wholesale coal business in Chicago. From there he came to Atlanta in 1884 to take charge of the southern branch office of Miles & Co., known the country over as one of the leading manufacturers of engines and farm machinery, whose parent plant is located at Massillon, O. His efficient work soon became apparent to the company, and he was tendered the responsible position of general manager of the territory. His judicious extending over the southern states with headquarters at Atlanta, in this position he has been serving his company with fidelity and ability for some eight years. Under his management the business has undergone a steady growth, and stands today upon a most sound and substantial basis throughout this section of the country.

The Second Vice President.

Mr. Lewis J. Troustine, the second vice president, was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1853. His ancestors had been residents of that city for many years, and had been favorably known to business and social circles there. They also possessed a wide and universally acknowledged reputation for their intellectual attainments. The Troustine family, although the descendants of the present generation are not scattered in Atlanta, New York, Cincinnati and Detroit, have carried with them and have sustained this reputation.

The subject of this sketch early showed his ability to represent the family in this line. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and graduated from college there with the honors of salutatorian. He then became interested in the development of a company which manufactured a rapid cash and package delivery system for retail stores. He was placed in charge of the New York office of this company and conducted it affairs with great ability and success.

Finding that it was to his advantage to close out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one



GEORGE S. BROWN. H. G. SAUNDERS.

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one of Atlanta's most enterprising young business men.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854 and of Scotch descent. His parents as well as grandparents were all born in the state of New York. At the age of sixteen years, after attending public school in his native city he secured a position with one

of the most prominent mill supply houses in New York and started at the foot of the ladder. At the expiration of seven years he closed out his interest there and, attracted by the south as a field for young and ambitious men, he became identified with the Atlanta Paper Company, of this city, of which he is now one of the officers and directors. Since his advent here he has become familiar with his business abilities.

Mr. Troustine expects to remain permanently identified with Atlanta and the south. Atlanta will undoubtedly find him a good acquisition to the ranks of her citizens.

George S. Brown, Treasurer, is one

FOR CHICAGO.

The Political Gossip of the Day in the Capital.

THE CLEVELAND MEN WEAKENING

Because of Their Knowledge of His Unavailability.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE IN THE WAY.

Whitney Has an Idea that He Might Become Available After Awhile. Other News.

Washington, May 21.—(Special)—The republican convention meets two weeks from today.

While there is much doubt right now as to who will be the nominee, that question will be settled very soon.

Chairman Clarkson, of the republican national committee, is in New York. He has just returned from the anti-Harrison conference with General Alger in Michigan.

Chairman Clarkson Talks.

In an interview published today he says:

"There will be but one candidate and one ballot. The republican candidate for president will be nominated by acclamation on the first ballot at Minneapolis."

When asked the name of the man he simply smiled, but said, with a confident air: "Remember my prediction—it will be verified."

Ex-Senator Tom Platt, who had been in conference with Clarkson just before, when asked what the great republican boss meant, replied:

"I don't know, but I don't believe he means Harrison. Perhaps Blaine would not be a bad guess."

He Wants It to Be Unanimous.

The best opinion here is that Clarkson is correct in his opinion. There will be but one name before the convention. Unless Blaine positively declines to allow the use of his name, it will be Blaine. Harrison, in that event, would not allow the use of his name to have himself slighted. If Blaine emphatically declines, then Harrison will be nominated by acclamation. That's the way it stands.

All the leaders of the republican party want Blaine. Every possible effort has been made to draw him out. To the bosses he declines to say "yes," but will say "no." He simply smiles when told that they will nominate him anyhow, and replies, "that would be a great compliment."

Mr. MILLIN, who represents Blaine's district in congress, and who is a personal friend of the Maine man, says, with a display of positiveness, that Blaine will be nominated, that his will be the only name before the convention, and that Blaine and Rusk will be the ticket. He argues in Rusk's favor that he is the man to save Wisconsin and all the western states and that he is strong everywhere. Rusk, he claims, would poll the farmer vote of every western and northern state, and the fact that he has just secured the introduction of the American hog into Spain, will give him a tremendous boost.

Senator McMillin, of Michigan, says Blaine will be the nominee and will accept.

Tom Reed has observed the direction of the wind and is furling his sails as gracefully as possible.

Wolcott Says It Will Be Blaine.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is out spoken for Blaine. Today he put it this way:

"My information leads me to believe that the president is beaten. The changes in the situation have been so radical within the last fortnight and the combination growing out of them are so strong, that I cannot for my life see how the friends of the president can hope to accomplish his renomination. The real sentiment of the party is against the proposition, and it will be voiced at Minneapolis in a tone that cannot and will not be disregarded."

"Do you expect Mr. Blaine to be the nominee?"

"I do. The party, almost to a man, wants Mr. Blaine to run, and when it calls upon him, as I believe it will do, to take up its standard and lead it to victory, he cannot decline. He will practically be forced to accept. We all know that Mr. Blaine does not desire to undergo the labors of another national campaign, but he is a thorough-paced republican, and he has never yet declined a call to duty."

"But suppose that, for reasons sufficient to himself, Mr. Blaine should decline to allow his friends to nominate him, would not the alternative be the renomination of the present?"

"Not as I regard the matter. To my view the almost unanimous expression of preference for Mr. Blaine operates as a rejection of the president. The party does not want him on any terms or under any circumstances. If Mr. Blaine were to die tomorrow, it would still be possible for the men who are opposing the president to unite on a candidate strong enough to carry off the nomination at Minneapolis. I am perfectly persuaded of this from information which I have received within a very few days. The Harrison jig, in my judgment, is over, eternally up."

H. W. B.

A ROLL OF DISHONOR

What Mr. Smoot says the Pension Roll Is Becoming.

Washington, May 21.—In the house Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution that the hour for the meeting of the house each day shall be 11 o'clock. Adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole. Mr.

Lester in the chair, on the sundry civil appropriations bill.

Mr. Forney, of Alabama, offered an amendment providing that the board of managers of national homes for disabled volunteers shall apply the excess over \$5 per month of pensions of all incomes to the support of the home—except where an income has a dependent wife, child or parent. This gave rise to a good deal of discussion and was vigorously op-

posed. In advocating the amendment Mr. Woodman, of Tennessee, said that the pension roll, which should be a roll of honor, had become owing to the legislation of the republican party, a roll of dishonor.

Mr. Blaine, of Missouri, commented upon the large expenditures made by the senate congress, and attributed many of them to the legislation of the fifty-first congress. He referred more especially to the dependent acts which he announced his willingness to repeal. He demanded economy, and he demanded that the wealth of the country should be taxed. There should be a tariff reduction all along the line and the tariff tax should be supplemented by an income tax.

Mr. Forney's amendment was adopted—96 to 50.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, the house adopted an amendment, drafted at the suggestion of the government accounting officers to correct abuses arising from attempts on the part of court officers to increase their fees, the principal requirement being that prisoners shall be taken to the nearest judicial officer of the United States.

A number of these amendments, having the approval of the attorney general, and substituting salaries for fees to a large extent, were offered by Messrs. Sayers and Culberson but were voted.

GENERAL BARKSDALE RETIRES.

He Has Had Enough of Politics, and Will Quit the Field.

Jackson, Miss., May 21.—(Special)—Ex-Congressman Barkdale, who has twice been defeated as a candidate inside the democratic party on the Ocala platform, first by Congressman Hooker, and later for the seat by Senator George, and who has been nominated as a lifelong member. General Hooker announces today that he is not a candidate. He has been strongly urged by the alliance, who have gone to the third party, to accept a congressional nomination from the people's party, but declined and stands squarely by the party of which he has been a lifelong member. Had he stood for the democratic nomination he would only have had two-thirds chance. If all the alliance would vote in the democratic party with half or any considerable number gone to the people's party, he would be entirely out. The Ocala platform has been a poor help to aspiring politicians in Mississippi. The people's party will run a candidate against General Hooker, but he will be overwhelmingly returned.

WHAT THE PRESBYTERIANS DID.

Beneficiaries Must Give Their Notes for Money Advanced.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 21.—In the Presbyterian convention Rev. Dr. Marigross offered a resolution touching on financial aid to beneficiaries, providing that all money furnished beneficiaries must be in the way of loans, the candidates to give their notes maturing at the time of entering the ministry, and bearing a nominal rate of interest. Referred to the committee on education.

Silver Is the Rock.

The report of the executive committee on education shows that 261 candidates for the ministry were enrolled during the year. Of this number 248 received financial aid from the church. The sum of \$30,000 had been called for to meet the demand of this cause, of which \$24,520 had been received since May 1, 1891, an increase over last year's receipts of \$5,000.

The annual report of the executive committee of colored evangelists shows that the past year's work on this line has been quite creditable. For this cause the treasury of the colored evangelists has increased from \$11,000; disbursed in furthering the work, \$10,437, leaving a cash balance on hand March 1, 1892, of \$1,571.

The annual report of the executive committee of publication shows that this branch of church work has been prosecuted during the past year with a degree of success beyond that of any previous year. To meet the expenses of this cause, the general assembly called on the presbyteries in its bonds to raise \$20,000. The committee reports that the receipts have fallen far below their expectation, but in view of the general financial stringency in the community depression in business of every character, they have cause to feel encouraged at what has been accomplished. Contributions from churches, individuals and industrial agents aggregate \$8,512 and from legacies \$1,541, making a total of \$10,559. Sales from depots have amounted to nearly thirty-eight thousand dollars more than in the same year before in the history of the committee.

The table of assets and liabilities shows an increase of \$5,857 in the net assets during the year, making the net assets \$6,000.

The annual report of the executive committee on education, calling for a loan of \$10,000, was adopted, making it the order of the day at 10 o'clock a.m. Monday to select a place for the next session of the assembly. Adjourned.

LETTER TO CATHOLICS.

The Vatican Will Stand Always by the Baltimore Conference.

Rome, May 21.—Cardinal Ledeckowski, prefect of the congregation of the Propaganda Fide, has written an important letter addressed to the Catholics of the United States, which, it is believed, will finally settle the Catholic agitation in that country.

In this letter, after acknowledging the civilization and culture of the United States, Cardinal Ledeckowski says that the letter sent by Cardinal Rampolla to Cardinal Gibbons last July does not appear to have wholly extinguished the Cabanes movement, which has for its object the appointment of bishops of the same nationality as people over whom they preside.

The cardinal adds by every means to advance their own favorites whenever a bishop's see is vacant. The Vatican, he further says, is immovably resolved to adhere strictly to the rules of the Baltimore conference. The European immigrants in the United States must coalesce as one people and form one nation.

Will Follow the Rules.

Rome, May 21.—Cardinal Ledeckowski, prefect of the congregation of the Propaganda Fide, has written an important letter addressed to Catholics in the United States, which, it is believed, will finally settle the Catholic agitation in that country.

In this letter, after acknowledging the civilization and culture of the United States, Cardinal Ledeckowski says that the letter sent by Cardinal Rampolla to Cardinal Gibbons last July does not appear to have wholly extinguished the Cabanes movement, which has for its object the appointment of bishops of the same nationality as people over whom they preside.

The cardinal adds by every means to advance their own favorites whenever a bishop's see is vacant. The Vatican, he further says, is immovably resolved to adhere strictly to the rules of the Baltimore conference. The European immigrants in the United States must coalesce as one people and form one nation.

The Son Breaks the Will.

Birmingham, Ala., May 21.—(Special)—In the probate court today, the contest of the will of the late Samuel Torrey was decided in favor of the contestants, Warren Torrey, the father, left his entire estate, valued at some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and comprising some of the most valuable real estate in this city, to his second wife, and Warren contended on the ground that undue influence had been brought to bear in behalf of his stepmother.

Gladstone Likes the Play.

London, May 21.—Mr. Gladstone is apparently among the prince of Wales' place of patron of the drama. He visited the Lyceum a few nights ago and witnessed Irving's production of King Henry VIII.

He was seated during the performance especially for his acquaintance. Thursday night, too, he again attended the theatrical performance. On that evening he deserted the theater, however, where he had been seated, and did not return to the Garrick theater.

The War Upon Moses.

Colonel Moses has received several letters recently urging him to go home and make speeches in the various counties in his district. It seems that a combination has been formed against him by several aspirants in the fourth, and that a candidate is to be run in nearly every county in the district. These candidates, it is stated, have agreed that the one of their number who has the largest number of votes in the convention on the first ballot is to have the strength of each of the others thrown to him. While Colonel Moses cannot leave here now, he will go home as soon as possible and commence war on the combination. His friends here feel that he will beat the combination and be returned.

The Tennessee Campaign.

John H. McDowell, president of the Tennessee alliance, is here. McDowell says it looks like Judge Turner will be nominated

WILL IT BE BLAINE?

Or Will Harrison Lead the Republican Campaign Again?

THE GOSSIP OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

In Regard to the Probable Candidate of Minneapolis.

CLARKSON IS FIGHTING HARRISON.

And Other Bosses Are Laying Wires to Trip Up the Short Statesman from Indiana.

Washington, May 21.—(Special)—Notwithstanding the action of the Georgia convention, which was proclaimed to the world as a great victory for Cleveland, I find the prevailing sentiment in Washington today is that Mr. Cleveland will not be the nominee of the democratic party.

Still there are a few men who claim that he has the race already won. Mr. Tracy, of New York, for instance, claims that Mr. Cleveland already has a majority of the convention, and that he will be elected by the necessary two-thirds on the first ballot.

Mr. Tracy, who is a rabid goldbug, likewise holds that he will be nominated on an anti-free coinage platform—in other words, on a platform with the tariff, the only plank and issue. But Mr. Tracy is not a man who has followers. He is a leader of himself only.

The great majority of democrats here say that while Mr. Cleveland has a large apparent majority right now, it has reached its height just now and when the vote on the first ballot is counted in Chicago, it will have dwindled to nothing.

Mr. Tracy, through his lieutenants, will demand the silver question to be ignored in the platform, and the convention will not submit to that. I find even many of Mr. Cleveland's friends who fear his position on the silver question will cause his defeat. But for that, they claim, there would not be a particle of doubt of his nomination.

Silver Is the Rock.

As it is, silver is the rock upon which his admirers fear his craft of hope and ambition will be wrecked. Senator Colquitt is quoted in several papers today as saying that Mr. Cleveland actually has but eleven of the twenty-six votes of the Georgia delegation.

The announcement surprises the Cleveland folks very much, and has caused hope to rise in the breasts of the half dozen other candidates. Senator Hill is still in the contest and is hopeful to all appearances as ever. Senator Gorman has not announced, but Maryland is going to instruct him, and southern senators and members have assured him that he will get a large vote from the uninstructed delegations of every southern state, and so it can be predicted with much certainty that the Marylander's name will be presented to the convention, and that his vote will be very much more than simply a complimentary one. Senator Palmer is, likewise, in the contest, and the old man is growing more hopeful as the convention approaches. Governor Boies is running a genuine wild west campaign of enthusiasm and brass bands. It is a campaign that takes with western delegates and will, perhaps, capture many votes from the western delegations. He will have large pictures of himself on every fence, hung about in every hotel and public place in Chicago. Every brass band in Iowa will be there, and his boomers in white coats and hats will parade the streets behind brass bands, yelling "What's the matter with Boies? He's all right!"

Whitney Has Hopes.

Then William J. Whitney has returned from Europe with a large-sized bee in his bonnet. The ex-secretary of the navy has a well developed idea upon his brain that Cleveland is thinking of retiring from the field, and that he will fall heir to the boom of the ex-president.

He is panderer to the Tammany people in New York and decrying himself with the idea that the Cleveland and Hill elements in New York may be able to smoke the pipe of peace over the selection of a candidate about his size.

Then Jim Campbell, of Ohio, wants the Buckeye State to give him a complimentary ballot or two, and he actually believes he has a chance of winning. His friends, however, look upon him, in racing parlance, as a long shot. Again, Colonel Brice is attempting to build up a bouquet of his own.

Nobody looked upon him as a possibility for the senate. They view his presidential aspirations in the same light, but Mr. Brice thinks he might fool them again.

What a Hill Man Says.

One of Senator Hill's friends in discussing the situation today, expressed it this way:

"The convention, in my judgment, will be about equally divided between Cleveland delegates and delegations of other instructed, because of the fear that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland would be a most unhappy step for the party to take, and practically, therefore, one-half of the convention will be ripe for a conference in which the situation in the pivotal states will be carefully discussed, and the strength of the different candidates estimated with regard to those states. This is the assurance we feel that a candidate as weak as Mr. Cleveland is in the debatable territory, can never command two-thirds of the national convention.

This is about the way a majority of the democrats in Washington view the situation. It might be Cleveland, but the best opinion is that it will not be.

A Rumored Outrage.

It is rumored tonight that Mr. Cleveland's friends have arranged to attempt to abrogate the two-thirds rule in the Chicago convention and they feel they have a majority, but are not hopeful of ever getting two-thirds. For this reason they want to sound the country on abrogating the rule. Unless the protests are vigorous this outrage will be attempted.

The Son Breaks the Will.

Birmingham, Ala., May 21.—(Special)—In the probate court today, the contest of the will of the late Samuel Torrey was decided in favor of the contestants, Warren Torrey, the father, left his entire estate, valued at some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and comprising some of the most valuable real estate in this city, to his second wife, and Warren contended on the ground that undue influence had been brought to bear in behalf of his stepmother.

Gladstone Likes the Play.

London, May 21.—Mr. Gladstone is apparently among the prince of Wales' place of patron of the drama. He visited the Lyceum a few nights ago and witnessed Irving's production of King Henry VIII.

He was seated during the performance especially for his acquaintance. Thursday night, too, he again attended the theatrical performance. On that evening he deserted the theater, however, where he had been seated, and did not return to the Garrick theater.

The War Upon Moses.

Colonel Moses has received several letters recently urging him to go home and make speeches in the various counties in his district. It seems that a combination has been formed against him by several aspirants in the fourth, and that a candidate is to be run in nearly every county in the district. These candidates, it is stated, have agreed that the one of their number who has the largest number of votes in the convention on the first ballot is to have the strength of each of the others thrown to him. While Colonel Moses cannot leave here now, he will go home as soon as possible and commence war on the combination. His friends here feel that he will beat the combination and be returned.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year \$ 6.00
The Sunday (20 to 30 Pages) 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year 8.00
The Weekly, per year (12 Pages) 1.00
All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NORMAN & HOLLIDAY.
Eastern Advertising Agents.
Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 10 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 17 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.
The CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as follows:

New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.
Chicago—J. W. Hulley, 162 Vine Street.
Washington—Metropolitan Hotel.
Paris—Anglo-American reading rooms, Chaussee d'Antin and Rue Meyerbeer.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 20 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1892.

State Bank Currency.

One great difficulty which the New York and eastern editors have in discussing questions of currency is their inability to take note of the condition of affairs outside of and beyond their environment. A blind metropolitan belief or idea is as unsatisfactory as the provinciality which refuses to look beyond the limits of a militia district. Powerful as the north and east are they comprise but a small part of the republic, and no journal that fails to take into consideration the demands and necessities of the whole country can hope to discuss the larger questions of public concern fairly or even intelligently.

The New York Times, for instance, is not at all pleased with the suggestion put forward by The Financial Chronicle that the establishment of state banks of issue would be in some sort a remedy for the financial depression which, under our present system, has become chronic in the south and west. It can see no reason why the bank currency should be left to the control and regulation of the states, while it professes to see many reasons why such a course would be dangerous.

The great trouble with The Times and with other newspapers issued in the financial centers is that their views are colored by their surroundings. It is natural that they should ask themselves how there can be a currency famine in the country with money going a-begging in Wall street. They gush over the accumulation of funds in their neighborhood banks, and call attention to the rank plenteousness of currency as shown in the reserve funds and in the transactions of the clearing house. When they see in a southern or western journal a complaint about the scarcity of money, or a suggestion that there is enough currency to carry on the business of the country, they point to the vast volume of money in the northern and eastern banks and contemptuously inquire if any sane person can believe that there is not enough and more than enough currency in circulation to do the business of the country.

There is, no doubt, enough money in the banks and in circulation to greatly relieve the depression in some sections if it were properly distributed, but our system was not intended to provide for an equitable distribution of the currency. It was not concocted for the benefit of the people, nor to promote the business interests of the country. It was invented to suit the conveniences of the banks themselves, and to promote that spirit of speculation which has done so much to retard the industrial development of the country.

But how is the currency to be distributed? It congests in the centers of speculation, and it will lie idle there, waiting for the phenomenal demand that occurs frequently and without warning, rather than go into the ordinary channels where it can be utilized in building up new enterprises and enlarging old ones. In other words those who control the currency of the country prefer to loan it on call for speculative purposes. They care nothing for the tremendous waste of labor that is going on. They can turn their money over fifty times on the edge of speculation where they can turn it over once in time loans on reasonable rates of interest.

We are here barely touching on one of the difficulties of our present system.

Naturally, New York city and other money centers are interested in perpetuating a system which enables them to attract and control the bulk of the currency of the country, and The Times represents that desire. It is as surprising as it is gratifying to find The Financial Chronicle and The Evening Post willing to discuss in a friendly spirit the question of state banks of issue. It is perhaps more important than these northern journals are willing to admit just now, but apart from the fact that a state bank system, properly guarded, will settle some very knotty financial problems and act as a breakwater to the revolutionary schemes which business depression hatches, it has merits that command it to the common sense of those who are interested in the prosperity of the whole country.

We are not discussing the question of state banks of issue on its merits. We shall reserve that branch of the subject for further occasions; and, at the same time, touch on the objections which The New York Times has to offer.

The Old Flag in Florida.

The Jacksonville, Fla., Metropolis is enthusiastic over the coming confederate reunion in that city.

A touching and significant feature of the programme for the occasion will be the presentation of a United States flag from R. E. Lee camp, senior, to R. E. Lee camp, junior. The flag is offered by the ex-confederates who fought against it to their sons who took no part in the war.

The presentation will be made by Colonel George Troop Maxwell, the Lieutenant commander of the R. E. Lee camp, senior, colonel of the First Florida cavalry in the war, and the flag will be accepted by his son, Mr. J. S. Maxwell, color bearer of the R. E. Lee camp, junior.

It will be a notable incident. The father

who drew his sword against the stars and stripes from a stern sense of duty will tell his son that new conditions and new problems require him to be loyal to that flag, and that he and his comrades must keep step to the music of the union, and stand ready to defend it against both foreign and domestic foes.

When the old confederates teach their sons this lesson of loyalty, what answer, what comment will come from the north? Again, the south, speaking through Florida, sends a message of peace and fraternity to her sister states!

An Epidemic of Crizes.

Thousands of people of alleged culture in Europe and this country are studying what they call theosophy, and the tales they tell are enough to make the average sensible citizen stare and gasp.

It is almost incredible that educated persons in this matter-of-fact age should believe the yarns related by the theosophists but they not only swallow these inventions but clamor for more. One of the leading cranks in this business is a certain Mr. Judge who has a good deal to say about Mahatmas. According to this expert, a Mahatma is a wise man who knows it all. He can control the elements at will by virtue of a power which has come to him through several thousand years of reincarnation. We meet Mahatmas frequently, but they give no sign and we pass them by without feeling the presence of such superior beings. One would suppose that they would perform their tricks oftener, but they are said to be so modest that they shun observation, and rarely put their mysterious power to a test.

After reading this stuff about Mahatmas, it is not surprising to find a number of religious reformers each claiming to be Christ, in various parts of the world. Illinois is afflicted with two-Schweinfurth and Dr. Cyrus Teed. The latter has boldly established headquarters in Chicago, and is pushing his work with so much vigor that it has been found necessary to arrest him. The Chicago Herald seriously discusses his imposture, and is very properly organizing public sentiment against him.

The bare statement of these fads and delusions will startle many who have paid little attention to such matters, and it is difficult to understand how in this enlightened era they can make such headway. Fortunately, they do not bother us to any extent down this way. When we run across a Mahatma, or an individual who claims to be Christ, we at once railroad him to jail or to the asylum. The southern way may be crude and inconsiderate, but it saves no end of trouble, and we commend it to our troubled friends in Illinois.

The May Disturbances.

The month of May is making a record for herself this year. Overcasts were passably comfortable in Atlanta yesterday, which is hardly worth remarking on considering that New England was enjoying a snowstorm the day before.

There have been cyclones and earthshakings on the isles of the sea, and Lord Salisbury, the British premier, is squinting toward protection. The whirlwind on the island of Mauritius was not more startling to the people there than the hints of Lord Salisbury were to the inhabitants of the British isles. The rumblings of the physical earthquake are not more ominous than the grumblings of John Bull over Lord Salisbury's remarks.

Fox trade is a British institution which not even a prime minister will be permitted to talk lightly about.

The people on this side the water, especially the North American republicans, are apt to attach undue importance to the protection suggestions of Lord Salisbury. They mean no more than his consent to an international silver conference means. Salisbury is out hustling for votes, and he can easily explain to the manufacturers and business men of Great Britain that this protection talk means less than nothing, being merely a sop thrown to the farmers who believe in protection. In this country the farmers are in favor of a low tariff; in Great Britain, the farmers, remembering the corn laws, are for protection.

Lord Salisbury's party is about to go to the people for reindorsement, and if he can catch the little handful of silver men and protectionists, they may help him to another victory.

Nevertheless, Lord Salisbury's utterances must be credited to May, and filed along with other records of cyclones, earthquakes, hailstorms, and elemental disturbances.

A Dangerous Bill.

Two bills recently before congress have been very generally denounced throughout the country. They proposed to give postmasters the power to exclude from the mails all newspapers whose news items were in their opinion immoral or indecent.

It was claimed that these bills were aimed at a certain class of patent medicine advertisements, but under their provisions postmasters would have found opportunities to exclude from the mails any publication when they felt inclined to use their arbitrary authority.

Happy one of these bills was killed in the senate committee, but the house bill lives in the shape of a substitute and John Wanamaker is behind it.

This substitute may come up unexpectedly, and it is the duty of our representatives to be on their guard. We cannot have any further censorship of the press. Under the anti-lottery law postmasters have stretched their authority, and suppressed the circulation of unoffending newspapers. The new law would be infinitely worse.

The 30,000 postmasters of the country cannot be trusted to act as censors of the press.

The secret purpose of the bill is to give a republican administration the power to injure and strike down the democratic newspapers of the country. The postmasters would find all the objectionable matter in the democratic papers, and none of it in the republican journals.

Let us have a free press at any cost. If newspapers print indecent or immoral matter, punish the publishers under the law, but don't authorize thousands of republican officials to secretly pass judgment upon the whole business without an appeal.

Past experience has shown that immoral newspapers lose their patronage. The people will not take them, and the

publishers lose money and suspend or reform their line of conduct.

It is much better to trust this matter to the people than to risk a Russian-like censorship.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Governor Northen's proclamation, which appears in this issue, is worthy of the most serious consideration, not only because in this matter he represents the power of the state and the majesty of the law, but because of ominous circumstances which threaten the very existence of our state governments.

It should be enough to recognize in this

practise the very essence of anarchy, and to see in it the unspeakable infamy of putting a man to death without trial, but had as this is unconnected with national affairs, it is nothing in comparison with the evil which will be brought upon us if this tendency to mob violence is not abated. It is time for our people to think and think seriously on this subject. If human nature breaks out in violence where the laws are not equal and courts are corrupt, it may get some sympathy, but what excuse is there for lynch law in a country where the law is plain and justice is swift? The ugly part of this business is that the lynching is done by people who both make and execute the law, and their victims are of those who have no part in legislation and rarely hold office.

It would be idle to overlook the fact that this violence is usually the result of inhuman outrage, but the fact remains that the law provides for such cases the severest penalty which man can inflict, and there is little danger that conviction would not follow guilt while judicial trials would avoid the occasional horror of killing the innocent.

Why should we fly into anarchy when the law is enforced? Our present danger is that if we take to occasional anarchy on our own account, it may be made general here by an outside force which is only too anxious to overturn the whole fabric of society in the southern states.

We Must Not Lose a State.

The Richmond Dispatch thus describes the situation:

The whole number of votes in all the electoral colleges will be 444. Necessary to a choice, 223. The democrats must secure 223 votes or they will be beaten. What states will give us these votes? If given to us at all they must come from the states following:

The solid south states 168
New York 10
New Jersey 10
Indiana 15
Connecticut 6

Total 223

Now, says our contemporary, we cannot afford to lose one of these states. Without New York, the gain of Iowa or Michigan, or both would do no good. Perhaps if we lose Connecticut we may get from Michigan under its new districting law the three votes needed to make up the total of 223.

The loss of little Delaware we might stand, but the loss of New York or any other state would be fatal. Our contemp-

rary says:

The warning we would give is to remember 1876. On the day of the presidential election of that year Zach Chandler telegraphed to his confederates that Hayes had received just enough votes to elect him, including amongst others the votes of Florida, South Carolina and Georgia. He and his confederates waited in the crime of stealing the presidential election, varied from that count, but carried it off through the electoral commission and the joint session of the two houses of congress held to count and declare the vote for president. We shall, perhaps, have this experience repeated this year. But the republican state-stealers will find it necessary to steal this year only one state. The figures above given show that danger will come much nearer us in 1892 than it threatened at first to come in 1876. That is, it is necessary to steal half dozen states, including Colorado, Nevada and Oregon, besides those states already named. Now the conspirators against the peace and dignity of the United States only need to steal Florida or South Carolina or Louisiana in order to render their scheme successful. Nay, they need only to flood Connecticut alone with money in order to perpetuate republican rule indefinitely. And we all know, beforehand that if the republicans elect the next president the north and the south will become like the next president the force will be reduced to a mere political condition than she was in even in reconstruction days.

These are considerations which should be weighed by every true friend of the south, whether he favors the nomination of one man or another for president.

This dangerous signal should have the effect of uniting the democratic hosts and their leaders. We cannot hope to win the victory unless our ticket and our platform will command the support of all the states reasonably counted as democratic.

Of course it is apparent at the very outset that if we nominate a ticket which cannot win the support of New York, certain defeat will stare us in the face at the beginning of the campaign. More than ever in the history of the party, the question of availability must be considered. The democrats must nominate a ticket that can win.

Colonel Cockerill is gallant to the last.

He says he wants the Astor women to get their fair share of the Astor dollar.

What does Colonel Ward McAllister think of this as a naked campmeeting proposal?

Mr. Whitney says he is going to Chicago in the interest of peace. We advise him to take his gun along with him.

The New York Advertiser says General Fitzhugh Lee cannot ride into the United States senate in General Robert E. Lee's saddle as he rode into the gubernatorial mansion at Richmond. What is hindrance?

We hear it stated that some of the men who were for Cleveland in the state convention are not in favor of his nomination. Tutu tut! This won't do. They should follow their own良心 as it were.

If the Georgia delegation carries out the pledges of the convention that selected it, it will do all in its power to have a free collage plant put in the national platform. North and South Carolina must be carried for the democrats this year.

Mr. Whitney says he is going to Chicago in the interest of peace. We advise him to take his gun along with him.

The secret purpose of the bill is to give a republican administration the power to injure and strike down the democratic newspapers of the country. The postmasters would find all the objectionable matter in the democratic papers, and none of it in the republican journals.

Let us have a free press at any cost. If newspapers print indecent or immoral matter, punish the publishers under the law, but don't authorize thousands of republican officials to secretly pass judgment upon the whole business without an appeal.

Past experience has shown that immoral newspapers lose their patronage. The people will not take them, and the

Mexican roads will not reward contraband. This being the case, an effort will be made to open up opportunities for the confederates extending into southern California or Colorado. Members going on the excursion should notify the secretary at once. Roads in Mexico, sharing the fortunes of her generous and accomplished husband in his splendid career in Mexico, shedding added lustre upon his reign; she was overcome by his tragic death, and a rayless shadow settled upon the brightness of her youth. But on that evening in the palace at Lazken everything was bright and joyous, and the setting closed in cloudy gloom.

Mr. Hillard's wife, a woman of high moral character, was with him, and his view of men and measures is from that standpoint, but he treats men of opposing views with respect and fairness. He was a calm spirit, moving serenely through perturbed times, and the recollections of his long life cast a middle light upon vexed questions.

It must be a temper of unexampled sweetness which, after half a century of the ups and downs of politics, is still tinged with the cheerful optimism of that early period when the countrymen of his time had not entered into the social

and political life.

Mr. Hillard's wife, a woman of high moral character, was with him, and his view of men and measures is from that standpoint, but he treats men of opposing views with respect and fairness. He was a calm spirit, moving serenely through perturbed times, and the recollections of his long life cast a middle light upon vexed questions.

It must be a temper of unexampled sweetness which, after half a century of the ups and downs of politics, is still tinged with the cheerful optimism of that early period when the countrymen of his time had not entered into the social

and political life.

Mr. Hillard's wife, a woman of high moral character, was with him, and his view of men and measures is from that standpoint, but he treats men of opposing views with respect and fairness. He was a calm spirit, moving serenely through perturbed times, and the recollections of his long life cast a middle light upon vexed questions.

It must be a temper of unexampled sweetness which, after half a century of the ups and downs of politics, is still tinged with the cheerful optimism of that early period when the countrymen of his time had not entered into the social

and political life.

Mr. Hillard's wife, a woman of high moral character, was with him, and his view of men and measures is from that standpoint, but he treats men of opposing views with respect and fairness. He was a calm spirit, moving serenely through perturbed times, and the recollections of his long life cast a middle light upon vexed questions.

It must be a temper of unexampled sweetness which, after half a century of the ups and downs of politics, is still tinged with the cheerful optimism of that early period when the countrymen of his time had not entered into the social

and political life.

Mr. Hillard's wife, a woman of high moral character, was with him, and his view of men and measures is from that standpoint, but he treats men of opposing views with respect and fairness. He was a calm spirit, moving serenely through perturbed times, and the recollections of his long life cast a middle light upon vexed questions.

It must be a temper of unexampled sweetness which, after half a century of the ups and downs of politics, is still tinged with the cheerful optimism of that early period when the countrymen of his time had not entered into the social

and political life.

PEN PICTURES

of the Men Who Handle the Throttle
AND ARE NOW IN ATLANTA
Attending the Convention of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Who They Are.

The auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers finished its work yesterday and adjourned. The next convention will be held whenever the brotherhood meets at the same time.

Yesterday the ladies of the auxiliary presented Mrs. Bert Webb, of Atlanta, with a handsome pin as a token of their appreciation. Mrs. Webb was chairman of the local committee of arrangements. Mrs. Webb also received the highest vote in the quilt contest.

The brotherhood was engaged all day in work. Last night a train of two coaches and seven sleepers left by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia for Brunswick. They will spend the day on Cumberland Island and return tomorrow morning.

Another special train will leave at 7 of 7:30 o'clock this morning over the Western and Atlantic for Chattanooga. The afternoon will be spent on Lookout mountain and the excursionists will leave Chattanooga at 8 o'clock tonight for Atlanta.

Tuesday night the Southern Express Company will give the brotherhood a ball at Concordia hall. Senator Fleming G. Bulloch, general counsel for the Southern Express Company, will make an address during the evening.

A barbecue will be tendered the convention about Thursday. On Thursday night Sam Jones will make an address to the convention.

The work will be finished Friday or Saturday.

Edward O'Connor.

M. O'CONNOR represents division 350, located at Nevada, Mo. He has been employed for the past thirteen years on the Missouri Pacific system. He served his apprenticeship on the New York and Hudson River railroad and was for a long time, a member of division 105, of New York city. When he arises to address the convention he always commands attention and is listened to with marked respect. His manner bears a striking resemblance to old Ben Butler, so much so that they might well be taken for twins. Mr. O'Connor is

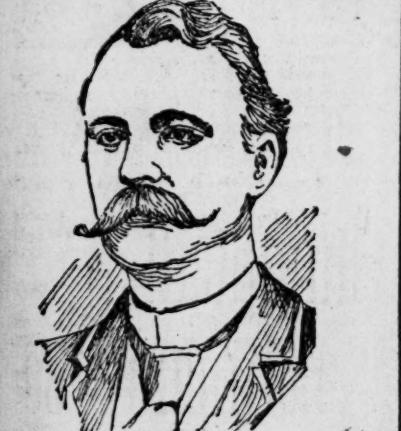


EDWARD O'CONNOR.
Suits in print of styles at limited. And you wendeavor best possibl e money. ou to try u

until June inatic and Republ resident and will give 300 correct guia, second, and a half and fifth sent

John J. McGrane.

This gentleman is a member of division 105, New York city. He is not here as a delegate, neither is he at the head of an active service. He accompanies the New York delegation, as it is a recognized fact that they should be well watched. This Mr. McGrane can do to perfection, as he is in the wholesale jewelry business in Maiden Lane, New York city. The boys all concede that when they have been once watched by Mr. McGrane that their future will be perfect. During his time in active service he handled many black diamonds, and is now prepared to furnish diamonds of another quality. He is treasurer

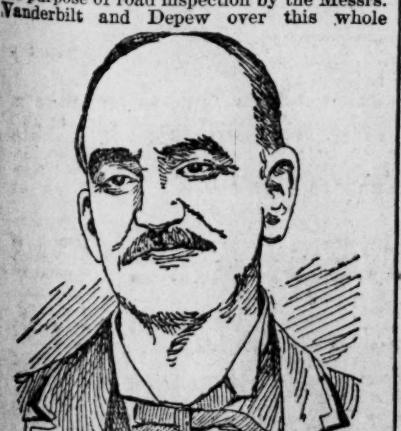


JOHN J. M'GRANE.

of the Brotherhood's Savings and Building Association, of New York city. His integrity has never been doubted, and commands the undivided confidence of his associates as well as the officers and members of the engineers' brotherhood, and the watch manufacturers and diamond importers of New York city. His home is in Long Island city, with surroundings all that the heart could desire, as he is blessed with a wife and children, which he considers jewels above price.

Nat Sawyer.

Nat Sawyer is one of the best known engineers in the country, and a veteran in the service of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. He represents division 145 New York city. He is an earnest and thoughtful worker in the order with which he has been connected since its organization. Mr. Sawyer's duty consists in running the engine, "Hudson," a combination of engine and parlor car, used for the purpose of road inspection by the Messrs. Vanderbilt and Depew over this whole



NAT SAWYER.
ystem. This he has done successfully for many years. He has proved himself at all times to be a man of broad and liberal

views. To the wisdom of years, he adds the energy of youth and is indefatigable, honest and unwavering in all that relates to the good of the order. He is always listened to with attention and his words at all times carry the conviction of honesty and truth. Mr. Sawyer is one of the members of the executive committee and is never happier than when awarding \$100 to some deserving brother or widow or orphan in distress.

Tom Shivers.

No more popular engineer ever pulled a throttle of a locomotive out of Atlanta than Tom Shivers. He is an Atlanta boy, born and raised here and all his life has been spent in running out of Atlanta.

He has been connected with the Richmond and Danville and the Atlanta and

the railroad system over all the organized labor on those lines which shows that they have unbounded confidence in his integrity and ability. Mr. Clapp is also president of the Brotherhood's Savings and Building

Association.

Association of New York City, an institution which has successfully demonstrated its usefulness and conclusively proves that railroad men need not confine themselves to one sphere of action, as shown by their eminent success in this undertaking.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Peter Daniels Will Mount the Scaffold on July 18th.

Peter Daniels, the murderer of Sylvia Lyle, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Clark.

It was the second sentence that the judge had pronounced upon the prisoner.

The first was stayed by reason of a motion for a new trial, which was granted to him by the court, and now that another jury has passed upon the evidence it is quite certain that Peter Daniels will not escape.

The courtroom was well filled when the appointed hour came, and the condemned murderer, escorted by the sheriff, was brought into the presence of the judge who was to sentence him to death. It was expected by the crowd that he would display some feeling, as he had manifested intense emotion when the former sentence was pronounced. But he came into the courtroom serenely indifferent and unaffected, and coolly occupied the seat assigned him by the sheriff.

Judge Clark began his deliverance with a short rehearsal of the facts, and proceeded in an impressive manner to point the moral of the crime. He stated that a public hanging, in open view of the entire populace, was a very urgent need around Atlanta, but for reasons not expressed he thought it proper to order the execution in the jailhouse.

When the judge had finished his prefatory speech he announced himself ready to pronounce the sentence.

"Stand up, sir," ordered the sheriff, addressing the prisoner.

"No, sir," said Judge Clark, "you may remain seated, for you will need your entire strength to carry you through the ordeal."

He then read the sentence, substantially as follows: "It is ordered that Peter Daniels be privately executed in the jail-yard of Fulton county on Friday, the 15th of July, 1892, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock; that a sufficient guard be present to restrain him and such friends as the prisoner may invite," concluding in the ominous words: "Have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner was perfectly calm and self-possessed, and listened to the entire sentence without a visible sign of agitation.

After it was over the judge admonished him in the brief time that intervened before his execution, to make his peace with God and prepare himself to leave the world contentedly. The governor, he was certain, would not interfere in his behalf, either to commute the sentence or respite him for any length of time.

He was then carried back to his cell to await the fatal ides of July.

Admitted to the Practice.

Mr. W. D. Ellis, Jr., was yesterday admitted to the bar.

He passed a rigid and excellent examination and gave to the judges who examined him an earnest of his future attainments in the practice.

Mr. Ellis is a graduate of the State university, and evinced while in college a remarkable aptitude for argumentative speaking. He was considered among his classmates as a man of splendid endowments, and with brilliant possibilities of success and achievement.

After his graduation he was admitted into the partnership of Gray & Ellis, and his talents will, no doubt, add new strength to the combination.

A NEW SCHEDULE

Went Into Effect Yesterday on the Seaboard Airline.

the convention. A fluent speaker and able debater, he commands the attention of the house at all times in a marked manner. He possesses a complete knowledge of parliamentary rules, which enable him at all times, with the assistance of the other grand chief, to keep the "boys" in subjection. Mr. Puffenberger's personal appearance is very striking, perhaps too much so.

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general board of adjustment of the entire Read-

N. N. Clapp.

Mr. N. N. Clapp is a delegate from division 157, located at Jersey City, N. J. He is connected with the great Reading system which controls the coal interests of the country. Mr. Clapp has been for fifteen consecutive years delegate to the international conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, of itself, shows the high estimation in which he is held and the confidence placed in him by those that know him best. No member of the organization is better known than he is. He has at all times been placed in a position of the best interests of the brotherhood at large. He is chairman of the general

**Douglass,
Thomas &
Davison.**

SUIT SALE

40 choice novelty patterns, best imported effects, ranging in price from \$12 to \$20, choice

AT \$8.

Another Lot.

Suits worth \$8 to \$12.50, at

\$5 EACH.

These are remarkable value.

25c YARD:

100 pieces choice all wool Dress Goods, were sold at this price on the big square table last week; now we offer another lot of about 40 pieces, not one among them worth less than 50c and up to 75c, dark and medium colorings, all at

25c YARD.

Blazer Suits

AT \$5.00,

\$6.50,

\$10.00

TO

\$18.50.

The best fitting and best made garments in the market.

BLAZERS.

\$2.50 to \$5 Each.

Navy black and colors, latest cut.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

Lot of percale, satin, madras and white lawn Waists, worth \$1.25 and \$1, at

75c EACH.

SILK WAISTS, made in the best manner, in all the popular colorings.

FINE WASH GOODS

Including silk striped Ginghams, brocaded ombre Satines and French Crepons; all of these imported, and the choicest novelties of the season. 50c has been the price, this week they go at

25c YARD.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

The Ninth Regular Weekly Crop Bulletin

OF THE GEORGIA WEATHER SERVICE,

Under the Direction of the United States Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau.

The past week has been a favorable one for the farmers except for a deficiency of rainfall. The want of rain is especially marked in the southern end of the state. In the northern counties the rain was not greatly below the normal amount. But in the south there were points where none at all fell and with the previous dryness of the ground, the drought continues severe. While the temperature has averaged slightly below the normal, there has been a fair amount of sunshine and in many sections crops have grown rapidly.

The condition of the cotton crop at the present time is more favorable than last week. Thanks to the recent rains, a good stand has been secured at most points in the northern and eastern districts of the state. The chief complaint of poor stands is made in the southwestern quarter. The larger part of the crop is now above ground and chopping is nearly finished throughout the southern and central belts. The crop is on an average about two weeks late. There is some complaint of damage by lice in the southwest.

The reports as to corn are everywhere favorable. Its condition has greatly improved in the southern counties where there was most danger of injury by drought. It is small in some localities but has a good color and with seasonal rains will probably make a full crop. The crop is above ground in all sections and at many points is being plowed the second time.

Oats suffered most severely by the drought and the early crop, which is in the central and southern counties, is being harvested, will hardly be more than half or two-thirds of full yield. Spring oats with sufficient rain will do better.

The reports as to fruit are more favorable from the northwest and less so from the southwest sections of the state. The outlook has also improved in the east. Some counties, in view of patches of failure, are still suffering for rain. Corn is very fair for a good crop.

From the melon districts of the southern counties there are good reports and melons are predicted to be ready for shipping by June 10th. Cane and sweet potatoes are up and promise well in the southern section. Rice is reported in a very fine condition in the east and southeast counties. Some farmers in the south, where the drought kept cotton from starting, are replanting in cane and nearly every farmer is said to have planted at least a small cane patch this year.

Selected Reports from Correspondents.

Douglas—Oats slightly injured by drought. Corn promising. Good stands of cotton, and chopping well advanced for the season. Peach crop promises bountiful yield.

Forsyth—The weather has been very fine for planting. Corn and cotton planting about over. A fine stand of cotton. Corn coming up nicely on bottom lands. Wheat and oats look well. Fruit plentiful.

Floyd—All crops are looking well, but

**Douglass,
Thomas &
Davison.**

IMPORTED

Cotton Crepes and Satin-Striped Ginghams offered by us as the choicest Wash Goods brought to this country. Entire lot goes this week at

25c Yard.

Irish Lawns

Perfect counterparts of the best Linen Lawns, extra wide and made to wash; decidedly the best thing of the season, at 12½c yard.

Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, the only imported Ginghams that really stand washing. New lot containing the choicest array of patterns ever shown in Atlanta.

25c Yard.

Best American Ginghams, A. F. C., and other staple brands, all new patterns,

10c Yard.

Madras Cloths

For Waists, Shirts and Dresses. Finer than percale and washes just as well; delicate stripes in various colors, full 3 yards wide and worth 15c yard, until all sold at

7½c Yard.

Cotton Crepon

The 12½c kind, solid colors and white grounds, with colored figures,

10c Yard.

Outing Cloths.

Silk-striped light weight effects; the 25c goods so much admired by everybody who has seen them; limited quantity at

12½c Yard.

Half-Wool Challies

Dark and light grounds, the kind always sold at 15c yard, now closing them at

5c Yard.

NOW OR NEVER.

If any item on this page interests you, come to the store at once and see if we have told the truth about it. We believe the things offered are wonderfully cheap.

Every article we advertise will be on sale and easily accessible.

SILK SALE, THE GREATEST YET.

The values sold for the past few weeks have been marvelous. The climax is reached in the lot offered for this week.

ON THE BIG SQUARE COUNTER.

80 pieces highest great India, Foulard and China Silks. Imported fabrics--patterns the best that artistic skill can produce, cream, navy, brown, gray and black grounds. Also a lot of new and fashionable changeable Silks; in soft lovely designs. Goods among these worth \$1.50 yard; and not one among them worth less than \$1. All at

75 CENTS YARD.

ABOUT 50 PIECES

odd lengths China Silks. Many dress patterns among them offered at just half price. All marked at original value in plain figures. Divide the figures by two and take choice, 50c does a dollar's duty. Entrances to the store 96 and 98 Whitehall, 74 and 76 S. Broad Sts.

DOUGLASS, THOMAS & DAVISON.

light showers fell on Tuesday in some parts of the county. Crope are looking badly.

PARK MORRILL
Director Georgia Weather Service.
Atlanta, May 21, 1892.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST. Chapel, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. E. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Mitchell, and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. T. A. Hart.

Second Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Peachtree street—Rev. E. L. Sisk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. T. A. Hart.

Capitol Avenue Baptist Mission—corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Rev. R. A. Sublett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. T. A. Hart.

Capitol Place Baptist Mission—corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. E. L. Wood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. T. A. Hart.

Simpson street mission of Third Baptist church—Sunday school at 3 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church (formerly Bishop Hendrix mission), Marietta street—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Georgia and Loyd streets—Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's Methodist Mission—383 McDowell street—Sunday school at 4 p. m. Services at night.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Peachtree streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. Paul's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church (formerly Bishop Hendrix mission), Marietta street—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets—Rev. W. A. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Peachtree and Piedmont streets

ALKING OF ART.

Among the Art Stores of the Metropolis.

ART TREASURES IN HIDDEN NOOKS

Where the General Visitor Is Not Apt to Find Them.

THE TREASURES WHICH WOMEN APPRECIATE

Magnificent Tapestries and Magnificent Fabrics—Gossips of the Week in Society.

We love of art who visits New York will be content to stop his sightseeing where he goes on a first visit. Of course the Metropolitan, the Academy of Design and other well-known places are always a source of delight to art-loving people, for the latter place has a fresh collection of pictures each year and the former is always adding many really great things to its already magnificent store of treasures.

But there are pictures to be seen in New York that the ordinary sightseer never sees; pictures quietly hidden away in many well-known and obscure picture stores that come from the greatest foreign masters.

Visitors in general are not shown these paintings, but if one is in search of such treasures and will only confine in an appealing sort of way to one of the men who belong to such places he will be courteous enough to reveal all the hidden grandeur of the establishment.

Schau's, on Fifth avenue, is one of those

show where something really magnificent is the way of a painting is always to be found.

The great picture there now is Bonnat's "Young Sampson." A splendid canvas it is, showing against a dark background of the nude figure of a young male creature tearing apart the jaws of a lion. He stands over the frightful, blood-hungry beast and the impression of his straining muscles, and terrible death should the muscular fibers give way, is indecorously harrowing.

It is a picture tawny and terrible. The young man and the lion are both magnificent in physical strength and beauty, and so equally are they matched that one feels that if the struggle were a real one the two would hold out against each other until death came simultaneously to release them. It is the strongest and, to my mind, the greatest canvas I have ever seen.

There are three Goupons on Fifth avenue. All of them contain many pictures worth seeing, and at the establishment above Twenty-third street I saw a beautiful painting by Gerome. The canvas has as its central human figure the young sultan, royally robed in eastern garments and residing beneath a gorgeous canopy. In the foreground is his royal guard, a lion, as terrible as committed sin, as sinister as fate, as noble and dignified as Westminster Abbey.

Who can paint a lion like Gerome? Whatever else he puts in his pictures, his lion must always be foremost, and beside him in this one the sultan and his rich environment fades into a background of no more importance than a bough of vivid autumn leaves.

Beyond the portico gleam the spires of Constantinople against that intangible, delicious Geromesque atmosphere—a sky of impasto, it seems to be, seen through a mist made of pale gray clouds, touched with the tint of early leaves. There was an exquisite Henna at this place—a small canvas showing a woman's head and shoulders draped in crimson stuff and gleaming tresses white against a dark background.

A beautiful face was in profile, and a mass of auburn hair waved back from the white brow and fell at the back of the exquisitely neck. Her hair is made of flowers, and their hair and eyes are wrought in a dream from the fires of his soul.

Whatever experienced critics may have to say of American art, the fact obtains that its crudity lessens perceptibly each year, and that each successive exhibition is more interesting, not only as a proof of American progress, but as a real artistic height. The academy contained many exquisite things this year.

To my mind, the most charming canvas was that which contained Frank D. Millet's "Pompeian Cup Bearers." Millet, in his studies of women, imbues them with a refined voluptuousness, makes their garments both rich and airy, and gives them that wonderful feminine fiber of muscle, flesh and facial beauty which belongs to the finest of God's greatest human creatures.

This painter deals smoothly with his palette—he is nice without primness, and spiced without that color debauchery which characterized much of the work of the impressionist school. The Pompeian girl, who stands in violet robes against a warm, gold-born background, will always be in my affections as a creature divinely sweet, half goddess and half human woman.

The face and figure stand in profile, straight and proud as a young palm. The robe of fine muslin, which falls from her shoulders into flower-fold folds, is of pale violet, and caught about her is a deep violet scarf, which is drawn up into the hand, which holds upon its outstretched arm the royal Pompeian cup. The young creature is warm and glowing with the majesty of her own beauty. The white flesh is soft and dewy as a ripe peach at sunrise, and, from her broad, low brow, waves back in a Greek coil her copper-colored hair. This hair is much the shade of the background, but its human gloss and fire makes it as different as if it were palest gold.

An interesting place to all women who love beautiful fabrics and embroideries is the Society of Associated Artists on Twenty-third street. Here Mrs. Canfield Wheeler has been established for many years, and her place in the world of women workers is in itself an interesting and unique one. She has done more for the home manufacture of artistic stuffs than any artist in America, for all the designs originated by the artists she employs are wrought by American looms.

She keeps, during busy seasons, about fifty women employed as designers and art embroiders, and the latter are able to carry out any idea for upholstery and drapery stuffs that a customer may give them.

It is one of the many luxuries of wealthy people to have their houses furnished with things made especially to their own order, and every rich woman of individual taste appreciates this advantage.

Mrs. Wheeler does a good deal of designing herself for the establishment and daughter, Mrs. Dora Wheeler Keith, is noted as an original designer. Mrs. Keith has late turned her attention more, however, to the painting of portraits, and her portraits of men are celebrated.

The studio contained a number of interest-

ing paintings, among them one of Richard Wark Gilder. The painter seems to have caught with exquisite fidelity the poetical, dreamy face of this great poet and magazine editor. One has, upon looking at it, the feeling of actually being in the presence of the man himself. Mr. Gilder is a tall, dark, slender man, with luminous eyes and a countenance bespeaking a beautiful intellect and a nature modest and simple as a child's. The portrait shows him sitting in a big easy chair, the face half in profile.

The rooms below Dora Wheeler's studio contain all the beautiful fabrics and embroideries which give grace and color to stately interiors.

The most magnificent fabric shown me in these pretty rooms was a portiere of gold brocade in peacock greens, golds and blues, upon which was embroidered a gorgeous design in the shape of a sea serpent. The scales of this royal monster were of plash applied on, and grained to the body to the tail in all those exquisite colors contained in a sunlit sea. Another portiere of this gold cloth was embroidered in green dolphin discs and wave lines on a green and gold ground. This was done as an especial order for the dining room of a Chicago millionaire. The room was to be all in olive tones and the chairs were upholstered in stamped green leather in the same dolphin designs.

For banners and delicate hangings the silk tapestry fabrics with designs darned in are in great favor and this style of embroidery is certainly the highest form of needlework. One young lady artist in this establishment devoted herself entirely to embroidery of this kind.

A design after Boucher showed two cherub heads upon a hanging of gold-brown tapestry silk. The artistic execution of this embroidery was simply marvelous, the delicacy of coloring and treatment being ideal in loveliness.

The chamois clothes are exquisite fabrics for drapery and upholstery, and the embroidery hall is being garnished with its own particular roses, such as LaFrance, Marshal Niel and bride. The first prize for a lady was won by Miss Eula Ketner. It was a pair of silver card-counters. Captain W. H. Hansell was the successful contestant for the gentleman's first prize, that being a beaujolais claret bottle.

The lady's booby was won by Miss Scruggs and was a silver corrasier case, engraved. Mr. Stewart Woodson carried off the gentleman's booby, it being a pair of silver trousers, which were designed for a match safe. Among those present were Miss Lily Orme, Misses Ketner, Scruggs, Annie Speer, Hiller, McBride, Judge and Mrs. Tanner, Messrs. V. V. Bullock, Elijah Brown, Stewart Woodson, John Cox and Judge A. E. Calhoun.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Lindsey complimented Mr. Willie Upshaw, of Upshaw, Ga., with a reception at their residence on Forsyth street last Thursday evening. The drawing room and veranda were attractively decorated with wreaths of ivy, box and many roses. In a picture window, half concealed by magnolia blooms, was an ivy-twined well, unique in conception, from which led lemonade was drawn by bright-eyed little Miss Love Stamps. Delicious refreshments were served throughout the evening. A large number of guests were present, among whom were Miss Minnie Quinn, who delighted those present with recitations, and Miss Nellie Clegg, Professor MAUDIE ANDREWS.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

The days of the past week have been given over to picnics and children's parties, while the Deshon Opera Company at DeGrove's, while the Atlanta Opera Company at the Georgia, have been the source of evening diversion. The boxes have been taken for every performance and the troupe has never failed of a splendid audience.

For this week there seems to be little of special social interest in prospect, but the opera will still be here and there are several entertainments to be given for charitable purposes. Miss Stocker gives a recital on the evening of the 26th at the Young People's Christian Association for the benefit of the First Baptist church. She will be assisted by a number of well-known musicians and will be accompanied by Professor

L. Kelly also gave interesting recitations. One of the most delightful features of the evening was the music. Miss Lee Carlton and her four brothers, Messrs. Walter, Paul, Hal and Earnest Carlton, faultlessly rendered an excellent programme. Mr. Upshaw has been an invalid for several years, and not until quite recently has he been able to leave his room. During these years of suffering he has made a brilliant and enduring hobby known to thousands of readers. Mr. Upshaw leaves the city tomorrow, followed by the best wishes of all who have met him while here.

Miss Jennette Tyson, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. M. C. Logan, on South Pryor street. Miss Tyson is a most charming and fascinating young lady from Cartersville, is the guest of Miss Jean Goldsmith.

Miss Lucy Murphy, Miss May Lambdin and Miss Maude Cook, three of Barnesville's most beautiful and accomplished, a graduate of Wesleyan, where she took the vocal and instrumental music medals and distinguished herself as an artist. She is the daughter of Colonel S. M. Carter, of Murray county, and half sister to Mrs. K. C. Mitchell, Mr. Colquitt Carter, Mr. B. F. Carter and the late Mrs. Bell Hill Jr. Mr. Divine is the son and namesake of one of Barnesville's most prominent families.

Mr. Parks has had for several years a fine business position of high trust and he is very popular in society where he is known as an elegant and cultured gentleman. All who know the happy pair are ready to wish them every blessing for the future.

A marriage of interest to many Atlanta people will be that of Mr. Hal H. Divine, of Chattanooga, and Miss Mary Carter, a young girl, a graduate of Barnesville, is the guest of Miss Jean Goldsmith.

The many friends of Mrs. Charles P. Hansell will be pleased to learn that she is in the city, and will spend a fortnight with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Glover, at 45 East Mitchell street.

Mr. Dr. Graham left on yesterday's steamer for New York. She will spend a month in visiting the principal cities of the north and east.

Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, Miss Helen Beverly Moore and Miss Mannie Moore, of Mobile, are at the Kimball, where they will spend a week.

Miss Willie Morgan, an accomplished young lady of Gainesville, is visiting relatives on Baker street.

Invitations are out to the marriage of Miss Laura Galloway, of Atlanta, and Mr. Henry G. Shackson, of Nashville, Tenn. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents on Marietta street next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

A JOLLY PARTY

Of Contracting Freight Agents Will Pass Through Atlanta Tonight.

The contracting freight agents will sweep down upon Atlanta in a great army tonight, and after an hour here will hurry on to Brunswick.

From Brunswick they go to Cumberland Island, where on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the National Association of Contracting Freight Agents will be held.

The party and a jolly party it is—consisting of 250 persons, a number of names being in the list left Cincinnati on Friday morning, arriving in Chattanooga yesterday, where they spent the day very pleasantly on Lookout mountain.

This morning they will leave for Atlanta, arriving here at 7 o'clock tonight.

The party is traveling in style hardly less elegant than Lalla Rookh, having a special train of luxurious Pullmans. They will be received in a royal manner by the Atlanta freight agents.

A number of them will go up the Western and Atlantic this afternoon to meet the party. Those who go up are Ben Wylie, Will J. Walker, Marion Knowles, D. S. King, Sam Wilkes, John S. King, D. W. Appler, M. B. Mahoney.

GO AND TAKE YOUR FRIENDS.

An Enjoyable Meeting at the Y. M. C. A. This Afternoon.

There will be a meeting for young men at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Good singing by young men will be a charming feature of the meeting, and the hall is well lighted and comfortable.

Mr. C. K. Ober, the secretary of the international committee, will have charge of the meeting and will make an address on a timely and interesting subject. Every one is invited to attend, and strangers are especially welcome. The building is on the corner of Peachtree and Pryor streets. Go and take a friend with you.

The Central's Way.

State encampment opens Griffin, Ga., May 24th. The Central will give low rates to civilians and military. Five daily trains between Atlanta and Griffin.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills. You can't take them without benefit.

Electric cars on the

Chattahoochee River Street Railway line will leave every thirty minutes today from corner of Jones

avenue and Gray street.

The Central's Way.

State encampment opens Griffin, Ga., May 24th. The Central will give low rates to civilians and military. Five daily trains between Atlanta and Griffin.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills. You can't take them without benefit.

Electric cars on the

Chattahoochee River Street Railway line will leave every thirty minutes today from corner of Jones

avenue and Gray street.

The Central's Way.

State encampment opens Griffin, Ga., May 24th. The Central will give low rates to civilians and military. Five daily trains between Atlanta and Griffin.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills. You can't take them without benefit.

Electric cars on the

Chattahoochee River Street Railway line will leave every thirty minutes today from corner of Jones

avenue and Gray street.

The Central's Way.

State encampment opens Griffin, Ga., May 24th. The Central will give low rates to civilians and military. Five daily trains between Atlanta and Griffin.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills. You can't take them without benefit.

Electric cars on the

Chattahoochee River Street Railway line will leave every thirty minutes today from corner of Jones

avenue and Gray street.

The Central's Way.

State encampment opens Griffin, Ga., May 24th. The Central will give low rates to civilians and military. Five daily trains between Atlanta and Griffin.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills. You can't take them without benefit.

Electric cars on the

Chattahoochee River Street Railway line will leave every thirty minutes today from corner of Jones

avenue and Gray street.

The Central's Way.

State encampment opens Griffin, Ga., May 24th. The Central will give low rates to civilians and military. Five daily trains between Atlanta and Griffin.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills. You can't take them without benefit.

Electric cars on the

Chattahoochee River Street Railway line will leave every thirty minutes today from corner of Jones

avenue and Gray street.

The Central's Way.

State encampment opens Griffin, Ga., May 24th. The Central will give low rates to civilians and military. Five daily trains between Atlanta and Griffin.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills. You can't take them without benefit.

Electric cars on the

Chattahoochee River Street Railway line will leave every thirty minutes today from corner of Jones

avenue and Gray street.

The Central's Way.

State encampment opens Griffin, Ga., May 24th. The Central will give low rates to civilians and military. Five daily trains between Atlanta and Griffin.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills. You can't take them without benefit.

Electric cars on the

Chattahoochee River Street Railway line will leave every thirty minutes today from corner of Jones

avenue and Gray street.

The Central's Way.

State encampment opens Griffin, Ga., May 24th. The Central will give low rates to civilians and military. Five daily trains between Atlanta and Griffin.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills. You can't take them without benefit.

Electric cars on the

NOTICE.

All advertisements in our Want Column such as "Lost," "Found," "Sales," etc., must be accompanied by Business Charges." Personal," "Help Wanted," etc., cost Ten Cents per line or fraction of a line each insertion. There are seven words to a line. No advertisement taken for less than one line. All advertisements must be in Business Order before 8 p.m. the day before publication, and must be paid for in advance.

HELP WANTED—males.

WANTED—A smart young man for office work and stenographer; good position to right party. Address X. Y., this office.

WANTED—A young woman wanted in each city and town to introduce the fastest selling household article on record. Over a million sold in Philadelphia. Will pay competent person \$4 per day. Address with stamp to H. W. Miller, 104 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., April 24-30.

R-WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commissio to handle the new patent mechanical erasing pencil, the greatest invention ever made. Will be tested thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 400 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to \$200 in six days, another \$100 in two hours. Write to our general agent in each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell our burners; something wanted by all gas consumers. Burner gives large and brilliant flame; burner does its own talking; simply show what it can do and you make a living. Liberal terms to agents. Gas Consumer Supply Company, Carterville, Ga., May 17-18.

THERE WILL BE an annual election of superintendent and teachers for the West Point public schools, June 1st, 1895, at West Point, Ga. Salary of superintendent, \$1,200; salary of one male teacher, \$700; salary of four female teachers, each \$400. All applicants for the above positions must pass an examination to be held Saturday, June 4, 1895, at West Point, Ga. By order of the board of school commissioners. M. H. Morrissey, Secretary. May 1-2.

WANTED—A salesman to represent a line of men's furnishing goods in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, on a liberal commission. No expenses paid. Address with references and proof of occupation. Berney Brothers, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—A male music teacher to take charge of a large class. Salary good. Address "Box," care Constitution.

WANTED—Traveling salesman for Georgia who can command good trade. Address "Harvest Station A," Baltimore.

WANTED—Industrious young man to manage office for reliable company. Salary, \$1,200 and interest in business. References and \$1,000 required. Address P. O. Box 504, Gadsden, Ala., May 22-26.

FIVE MACHINISTS wanted. Call at Brown & King's early Monday morning, corner Broad and Hunter.

SALESMEN to be sold by sample to merchants our new invention; \$150 per month to live men; experience not necessary; send stamp for particulars. Stanley Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRACTICAL PAINTERS can be employed and relied on. See them at McNeal's paint and glass stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall.

WANTED—Good salaried man on the road to sell our new card for salaried men on commission direct from manufacturer. You can make \$50 per week. Address Advertising Specialty Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Traveling salesman; trade specialties; new grocers; dry goods, etc. Good pay for good man. Tabor, 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—Wanted, several first-class tailors, hatters and men's wear. Come prepared to work and get job for right men. M. Mauck, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—On Monday morning four first-class helpers in carriage paint shop; none but experienced hands need apply. Weitzel & Ellington.

WANTED—Will furnish you any needed help on short notice. Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 701-2 Peachtree st.

WANTED—If you want a position call on or write us, 4 placed last week. Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 201 Peachtree street.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas, are invited to address The Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, manager, Dallas, Texas.

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—A single woman, thirty to thirty-five years of age preferred, to teach French, German and elocution. Address "Teacher," care Constitution.

WANTED—To engage a lady to keep house for a widow with two young children. Experience will be desired and capable of training children properly. Best of references required. Address P. O. Box No. 15, Camilla, Ga.

WANTED—Good lady typewriter on Remington machine. Permanent position. Merchants' Retail Commercial Agency, 117-2 Whitehall street, Atlanta.

WANTED—Ladies or young men to take light, pleasant work at their homes; \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made; work sent. Address: Globe Manufacturing Company, Box 830, Boston, Mass. Established 1880.

WANTED—A nurse for infant; middle aged woman preferred. Apply at 94 North Forsyth street.

WANTED—A housekeeper. Must be middle aged, industrious and willing to attend to cooking, washing, etc. A widow preferred. Box 32, Newnan, Ga.

WANTED—A middle aged, settled, colored nurse; one who understands taking care young baby and will take room on place. Apply 321 Peachtree st., May 22-23.

WANTED—A good girl to clean house and nurse. Apply 37 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A neat girl to clean up house, white or colored. Apply 56, Houston street.

WANTED—Good, experienced pants hands. Call early Monday morning at 278 Decatur street.

WANTED—By practical stenographer, address of student, lady or gentleman wishing practice and who has use of typewriter. Good opportunity for practical experience. Amherst.

WANTED—Some lively woman to buy a well-filled boarding house doing a good business. Terms must be cash. Address Privet, Elmwood.

I WILL pay a salary of \$100 per week to work for me in this location at home; no board; good pay for part time; write with stamp. Mrs. H. B. Farrington, Box 702, Chicago, Ill., April 16-17-sun-sat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

WANTED—A position of trust by a young man who is sober, industrious and accurate, and who is also a stenographer. Address W. C. Constance, 116 Whitehall street, May 17-18.

POSITION BY young man willing to work who can furnish excellent references. Previously employed in a bank and later as traveling salesman for wholesale grocery business. Address L. S. No. 13 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper—10 years' experience; can furnish best of reference. Address A. A., care Constitution.

WANTED—A competent and experienced bookkeeper; wishes position with a good firm. Best of references. Address "W. N. W." Box 74, Rome, Ga.

A COACHMAN of experience wants a situation to attend to stock and gardening. A. M. C. this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A NORTHERN LADY wishes to take charge of home for parties leaving the city for the summer. Address Enquirer, Constitution office.

WANTED—A position to travel with a family for a lady; best of references given; has no encumbrances. Address K. K., 59 Oxford street.

WANTED—By a lady of experience, for the fall term, a position of governess. Small children preferred. References exchanged. Address "Mrs. M." Box 20, Madison, Ga.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady as stenographer and typewriter. Best references furnished. Address M., care Constitution.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—Lessons in oil, water color, crayon and chalk painting at Lyett's Art School, 83-1/2 Whitehall street, at reduced prices during June, July and August. Be sure to out of town pupils.

WANTED—To buy real estate, lot for family hotel, near in, not over \$100 per foot. E. P. Smith, 38 Piedmont avenue.

Special attention given ladies expecting to teach. Write for information. Board secured to

WANTED—Boards.

TWO LARGE FRONT rooms and one single room. All nicely furnished with splendid article service; reasonable prices as Austral residence. 92 Marietta street.

WANTED—**BOARDERS**—Two pleasant newly furnished, very central three blocks from Kimball house; delightful summer residence; gentlemen preferred. 31 Marietta street.

HOTEL at Athens, Ga., most centrally located house in the city houses 24 rooms with all modern conveniences. Can rent cheap. For particulars address Box 211, Athens, Ga., May 17-W.

DESIRABLE room with board, 20 Church street, one block from Peachtree.

THE RATCLIFFE—Just opened, 12 East Thirty-third street, New York. No expense. Moderate hotel; rooms double, singly or en suite; private baths; unsurpassed table; first-class accommodations. May 15-31.

WE OFFER agents big money, in exclusive territory. Our new patent safe sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field activity starting right. One agent's sales to date \$10,000. Alpine Safe Co., Nos. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, O., feb23-31 Clark street.

BOARDERS WANTED—A few more boarders can be accommodated with pleasant and good board at 135 Spring street. Terms reasonable.

BOARDERS—Hoarders at Washington semi, 46 Walton street. Large, cool semi-front rooms.

BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant furnished room, will board for gentleman and wife, or wife alone. Good room in private family. 94 Church street.

WANTED—**BOARDERS**—A few more boarders can obtain first-class accommodations at 61 North Forsyth st. Pleasant front room will be vacated soon.

WANTED—**BOARDERS**—Three newly furnished front rooms to rent with first-class board; hot and cold baths; all modern improvements. Apply at 110 Whitehall, Monday, May 18-51, wed, thur, fri, sat, sun.

WANTED—**BOARDERS**—The corner now occupied by the Capital City bank, Whitehall and Alabama street. Apply to D. C. or E. C. Jones, 500 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—One pair horses, tea cart and harness, all complete for the sum of \$300. Horse very gentle. Not for fault; family expecting to move to city. Turnout well world famous. Apply at 110 Whitehall, Monday.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good surrey, cost \$200, will sell for \$75 as party has no use for it. Apply at 110 Whitehall, Monday.

LINEN COVERS keep your horse clean. Eat well and dressy. They are selling very low. Mr. D. Morrison's 50 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—A medium-sized, good horse, very cheap. Price \$75. Address H. C. Co., care Constitution.

RAILROAD and men find any kind harness and saddles at 50 Whitehall street.

BABY CARRIAGES and ice boxes at cost to make room at Oster's, 63 South Broad.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—At about one-half price of wall mounted, board at No. 19 West Baker street, three doors from Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—9-room furnished house for rent to an approved tenant. Will run from Oct. 1st to Oct. 1st, 1895. Apply to 101 Capitol avenue. May 18-51, wed, thur, fri, sat, sun.

ROOMS

ROOMS PAPERED and painted very cheap as McNeal's wall paper and paints stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street. Phone 453.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms on electric car line, gentlemen preferred. Apply to 110 Whitehall street. May 1-15, wed, thur, fri, sat, sun.

FOR RENT—Two rooms now occupied as photograph gallery over our store, possession June 1st. M. Rich & Bro.

FOR RENT—Four elegant rooms with kitchen, conveniently located, gas and water. Close in, Good neighborhood. 88 Luckie.

FOR RENT—Two rooms on second floor. Call at No. 94 North Forsyth street.

FLY SCREENS at moderate prices and put in promptly. Oster's, 63 South Broad.

FOR RENT—In private room, two or three bedrooms, good furniture ready to put on wall. Apply at 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—About one-half price of wall mounted, board at No. 19 West Baker street.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms and four unoccupied, close to school, for one year. tenant. Mrs. A. S. Werner.

FOR RENT</

THE CENTRAL CITY.

A Disconsolate Husband from Forsyth County

TELLS A STRANGE TALE OF WOE.

His Faithless Wife Elopes with His Brother,

WHO HAS BURIED THREE WIVES.

Bartlett Will Run for Congress—A Juryman Who Was Under Age—The Fat and the Lean Baseball Contest.

Macon, Ga., May 21.—(Special)—G. W. Harden, of Juliette, Forsyth county, was in Macon this morning and tells a tale of woe.

He mourns the loss of a wife, a three-year-old child, a mule and buggy and all his available cash.

The wife eloped with her brother-in-law, Charles Harden, on the 10th of this month, and nothing has since been heard of them.

The story told by George Harden is most pitiful and is of more than ordinary interest. The wronged husband is a hard-working man, living at Juliette, where he owns a small patch of land. He formerly lived in Macon, but about thirteen years ago he moved to Forsyth county and married there. During all the years that have intervened he has lived happily with his wife and they have been blessed with four children. The oldest is now a boy of eleven years and the youngest a little girl of three.

The peace of the family was broken, however, a few months ago by the arrival of Charles Harden, a brother, who had lived for some time in Macon and Forsyth, and afterwards moved to Alabama. Charles has married and buried three wives already. When he arrived at the home in Juliette he was without money and his brother took him in and housed and fed him. Then the two brothers went into partnership. George furnished the mule and the wagon which Charles drove around the country trading coal car gum, or some other condiment, for chickens which were afterwards sold in the Macon market.

On the 10th of May Charles left home on his usual round, and that same day Mrs. Addie Harden left on the East Tennessee train, her husband buying a ticket for William's station, where the wife was to visit a cousin for eight days. She took with her the little girl, Mary Lucile. At the end of the eighth day Mr. Harden went up to Williams for his wife. He had been somewhat disturbed on account of the non-appearance of his brother with the horse and buggy; but his surprise changed to horror when he found that his wife had not been to Williams, and had not been seen by her relatives. On inquiring down the line he discovered that on the same evening she had left him his wife had left the train at Frankville, where she met Charles Harden, who was waiting for her with the buggy. The pair drove over into Jones county and that was the last thing seen of them.

The heart-broken husband returned to his home and four little ones. He is without money and this morning came to Macon to enlist the assistance of the authorities. He says that all he wants is his child and to see the faithless wife and guilty brother punished.

With the change in the weather, which here in Macon has suddenly turned damp and chilly, a little warming up in the political situation comes as a boon to the public, and especially so to the correspondent who finds, that so far as news is concerned, it is indeed a cold day. But last night the Hon. Charles L. Bartlett, on whom all eyes in the sixth congressional district, have been fixed for so many days, and who has not listened to the charmer, "charm he never so sweetly," but has steadily declined to announce himself officially as a candidate for congress—last night Charles Bartlett, who is in the ready ears of a few thousand people, will be announced to the world that he will run for the office of member of congress. This beats the Mississippi planter who heard of his name in the field and said, "Go it, Charley, now you're shoutin'."

Yes, Charles L. Bartlett, of Bibb, is squarely in the race, and is running well up with Whitfield and Cabaniss, who made their start some time ago. Every one knows what Charles Bartlett can do in Bibb county. He is one of the finest and one of the strongest, and from this day forward will do some tall hustling in the sixth.

A singular case of mistrial was made in the superior court this morning. For two whole days the court has been engaged in the trial of the case of Reuben vs. the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. The jury retired last night to consider their verdict and were hung all night. During the long hours of suspense it leaked out that William H. Brett, one of the jurors, was under age, and this morning a mistrial was announced much to the disgust of all parties concerned.

THE THIRD GEORGIA.

Official Call for This Year's Reunion at Athens.

Judge Calhoun Sneed and the other officers of the Third Georgia regiment have issued the following call for the annual convention:

To the Surviving Veterans of the Third Georgia Regiment: Comrades—Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the regiment, the next reunion of the regiment will take place in Athens, Ga., on the 19th and 20th of June.

Through the courtesy of Colonel M. Slough, Adjutant Commissioner of the Southern Passenger Association, arrangements have been consummated for reduced rates upon all the railroads of this state. That is to say, 3 cents per mile going and 1 cent returning, upon exhibition of proper certificate, or in other words, 4 cents per mile for the round trip.

Upon this occasion we must under the auspices of and with the guest former members in the—the Athens Guards and Clark County Guards; and it is pleasing to have the assurance that they will be joined by the Troop of the Spalding Grays to take part in the proceedings of this state.

An order was issued today by Colonel Wiley for an election for captain and lieutenant of the Spalding Grays to take place on the 27th.

The Baldwin Blues, of Milledgeville, are much troubled because they will be called upon to go into camp the same week as the college commencement.

The sixth class of Orange street school in charge of Miss Clara Smith has contributed the sum of \$25 towards the headstone fund started by the ladies of the Memorial Association.

CTION SALES.

A verdict for \$10,000 damages was awarded this afternoon to Mrs. Kate Sprake, who has been suing the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad.

in the United States court, for the last two days. The suit was for the killing of the husband of the plaintiff.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

The Democrats of McDougle Declare for His Nomination.

Mr. Charles Pearson will go to Cumberland Island in a few days. He will represent the Cumberland Island Company this season as cashier.

TO VOTE FOR MAJOR BLACK.

</div

